GOVERNMENT
OF THE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

1934—35

Administration Report

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Printed by the Manager,
Government Stationery and Printing,
North-West Frontier Province,
Peshawar

1936

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PREFACE

The Administration Report deals with the year's working only ; but every few years the report covers a much larger ground and certain historical and descriptive matter is included. Such an inclusion was last made in 1922, and it is to the Administration Report of 1921-22 that reference should be made for all historical and descriptive matter which is not specially concerned with this year's working. The Administration Report is based on the reports of the various departments of the Local Administration. These reports deal with varying periods ; the exact period for each subject can be found by referring to the Appendix, where a list is given of the various publications upon which this report is based. In these publications more detailed information is given than can be included in the present report.

The Administration of the Border forms the subject of a separate report.

PREFACE

The Administration Report deals with the year's working only ; but every few years the report covers a much larger ground and certain historical and descriptive matter is included. Such an inclusion was last made in 1922, and it is to the Administration Report of 1921-22 that reference should be made for all historical and descriptive matter which is not specially concerned with this year's working. The Administration Report is based on the reports of the various departments of the Local Administration. These reports deal with varying periods ; the exact period for each subject can be found by referring to the Appendix, where a list is given of the various publications upon which this report is based. In these publications more detailed information is given than can be included in the present report.

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PART I

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the gradual improvement in public feeling noticed in the previous year has been steadily continued in the year under report. The decrease in political agitation has enabled the Police and magistracy to concentrate their energies with considerable success on general administration and the reduction of crime. The year has been remarkably peaceful and mainly noticeable for the lack of any outstanding events.

There was practically no overt sign of the Red Shirt movement of 1930-31. Previous adherents of the movement, however, were concerned in the establishment of Islamia schools in various villages in Peshawar District and of Shariat Committees, whose ostensible object was to effect reduction in expenditure on religious and marriage ceremonies. When the ban on Congress was removed in July, 1934, there was considerable agitation in the Province for a similar concession to the Red Shirts : this, however, was not allowed as the Red Shirt movement proper had been throughout its career a revolutionary body.

During the whole year under report the Public Tranquillity Act was in force in the Peshawar District, which has led to the removal of the Provincial Congress Headquarters from Peshawar to Bannu. The collection of revenue has been good throughout the year and considerable arrears have also been collected. This coupled with the substantial reduction in crime has proved that the situation throughout the settled districts has now almost returned to normal.

The following is a chronological record of events :—

In April 1934 the news of the suspension of Civil Disobedience and that Congress had decided to contest elections was received with general relief by the local Congress members. It was noticeable that there was considerable lack of co-operation between the local leaders of Congress and of the Red Shirt movement. These leaders were mainly

concerned with securing personal and communal tactical advantages vis-a-vis not only Government but one another, out of the situation that continued to develop.

During May there were signs of the still-existing undercurrent of Red Shirt sympathy in that the fines imposed on a village in Swabi area were refunded by public subscriptions. In Mardan a peculiarly grim murder occurred in which the small son of the Danish Missionary and two nursing Sisters in the Mission Hospital lost their lives and one nursing Sister was badly wounded. The cause of the crime was understood to be personal grudge.

In June there were signs of communal tension in a Hindu-Sikh riot which occurred in Haripur and bickerings between the Sunnis and Shias in Dera Ismail Khan, and Kadianis and Sunnis in Peshawar and Hazara. It was interesting to notice that though the Congress personalities down-country were unanimous in condemning Government's iniquity is not removing the ban on Red Shirt organisation, the Congress circles within the Province markedly abstained from any public agreement with their All-India colleagues.

In July the deputation which visited Mr. Gandhi in Lahore came back with a promise from him that no new Congress organisation in this Province would be recognised without the consent of Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

In August the announcement that the North-West Frontier Province seat in the Legislative Assembly was to be filled by election caused great satisfaction, tempered by disappointment at there being only one seat allotted to the Province. It was in this month that the Congress Headquarters moved from Peshawar to Bannu to be free from the hampering effect of the Public Tranquillity Act.

A pleasing feature of the month was an up-lift tour undertaken by the Rover Scouts of Mardan, who by means of a drama performed at each halting place, conveyed the meaning of up-lift very successfully. Great satisfaction was expressed at the release of Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Doctor Khan Sahib on the 27th of August.

In September a deputation went to Doctor Khan Sahib to request him to stand for the election to the Legislative Assembly. He became the first candidate in the field.

In this month there was a startling highway robbery with

murder on the Charsadda road of a wedding party travelling by lorry. The outlaw menace in the Charsadda Tahsil was considered seriously by Government and steps were taken by the Frontier Constabulary and the Police to round up those in the Zakhi Jungle.

In October Raja Haidar Zaman Khan Gakhar of Khanpur in Hazara District and Das Ram Bagai of Dera Ismail Khan joined Dr. Khan Sahib as candidates for election.

At a bye-election that was held in Dera Ismail Khan during this month for the Provincial Legislative Council, a progressive scion of the local Nawabs was elected and the congressite forfeited his deposit.

In November the elections for the Legislative Assembly were held and Dr. Khan Sahib was returned with a large majority. It was obvious that his was the only organised party in existence.

The autumn session of the Legislative Council passed quietly, the main interest being in the Shariat Bill which was circulated for eliciting public opinion. It was decided to set up a small committee with a majority of non-official members to inquire into the question of corruption. This decision was greeted with enthusiasm.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report was published during the month but was generally found to be indigestible, such criticism as there was being mainly on stereotyped lines. Nevertheless there was reason to believe that the genuine opinion of the majority of those qualified to judge was favourable.

In December the news of Abdul Ghaffar Khan's arrest and imprisonment in Bombay was condemned but there was little or no public excitement. Communal squabbles continued in Hazara and Peshawar and the outlaw problem in the Charsadda Tahsil received serious consideration. The Public Tranquillity Act was renewed for a further year from the 28th of December but the restriction order against Doctor Khan Sahib was not renewed.

Just before the Christmas holidays a meeting of the Legislative Council was called to allow members to air their views on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. Most of the speakers were from the Opposition Benches who expressed disappointment at the extent of the advance con-

templated. The general atmosphere of the debate, however, was that the reformed constitution should be accepted and loyally worked.

In January, 1935, the Id passed uneventfully and there were no celebrations worth mentioning on "Congress Independence Day" as the various bodies wishing to celebrate it could not agree. A certain amount of interest was shown in Abdul Ghaffar Khan's classification as a "B" class prisoner and Doctor Khan Sahib's adoption of a Hindu mode of greeting. The disposal of a corpse at Bannu caused a quarrel between Sikhs and Sanatanists, but the Police intervened and prevented any further trouble.

In February two notorious outlaws, Ghairat and Nauroz, were captured after heavy firing by a combined party of Police and Frontier Constabulary. Propaganda in favour of the Shariat Bill continued and towards the end of the month large audiences attended the Shariat Conference, the ostensible object of which was to give support to the Bill shortly to come before the Legislative Council. The audiences consisted mainly of mullahs, political workers and illiterate villagers of the Peshawar neighbourhood, while the Khanate and persons with vested interests stayed away.

In March there was little excitement over the riot at Abdul Qayum's funeral in Karachi, although he was a native of Hazara. In spite of high tension between Sikhs and Hindus in Peshawar City during the Holi, there were no riots.

Broadcasting was tried out in the villages round Peshawar and the experiment proved a great success.

PART II

CHAPTER II

PROTECTION

1. Crime—

During the year under review the Province enjoyed even more freedom from political agitation than in 1933, which was the first year since 1929 in which the Police had been free to devote their energies to the suppression of crime.

The number of political cases fell from 43 in 1933 to 9 in 1934 and the number of persons tried in such cases fell from 566 to 57. The result is shown in the general decrease in serious crime.

The total number of cognizable crime dealt with rose from 9,342 in 1933 to 9,615 in 1934 which is due to the large increase in cases falling under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code (Public Nuisance) and Section 34 of the Police Act. The number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases rose from 21,656 in 1933 to 31,255 in the present year. Riots increased by 4 true cases from 78 to 82. The figures for murders for the last ten years are compared below :—

Year	True cases	Reported cases
1925	514	478
1926	532	462
1927	514	443
1928	518	459
1929	490	447
1930	473	534
1931	622	615
1932	576	575
1933	624	515
1934	514	501

The percentage of untraced cases is still too high and may be due partly to the inadequacy of rewards paid to the public for assistance to the Police, which results in lack of co-operation by the public. Prompt payment of a small amount is often more appreciated than long delayed payment of double the sum. It is considered that a contributing factor is the lack of funds for increasing the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department. The main motives for murder are " relations between the sexes " and " blood feuds ". The fundamental cause underlying these two motives is undoubtedly the Pathan code of honour, which requires that a slight on any woman must be avenged by all her male relatives, and that blood feud must be carried on as long as there is a single member of the family left.

Sentences of death were passed on 147 persons compared with 156 in 1933. The sentences were carried out in 63 cases compared with 84 cases in 1933.

Dacoities decreased from 117 to 48. During 1934 except for murderous raids in Peshawar District on the part of the gangs of the outlaws Chimnai and Faizullah, the Police have been little troubled by trans-border offenders. Crimes in which trans-border offenders were concerned decreased from 420 to 387. The decrease is probably due to stricter control and more settled conditions generally in the tribal areas. The number of robberies decreased from 185 to 167 and burglaries from 1,757 to 1,277. There was a decrease of 242 cases of theft during the year. Cases of grievous hurt fell from 745 to 631. The percentage of convictions has risen from 65 per cent. to the high figure of 75 per cent., partly as a result of Magistrates permitting fewer compromises. Simple hurt with dangerous weapons cases fell from 851 to 629, and convictions in those cases of this character which were investigated by the Police rose from 58 per cent. to 74 per cent. This rise in convictions for the second year in succession has resulted in a marked decrease in such cases. Cases under the Arms Act increased from 802 to 849. Further efforts by the Police are needed to reduce the enormous number of illicit arms in the Province. There was a large increase in admitted cases under the Opium Act for the second year in succession, 123 cases as compared with 99 in 1933.

The large decrease in serious crimes in the Province points to a return to normal conditions.

2. Motor Vehicles Act—

The number of private motor cars and motor lorries registered in the Province increased from 3,895 to 4,332 and motor cycles from 1,541 to 1,589. 164 public motor vehicles were registered during the year as compared with 234 in 1933, bringing the total number to 3,067. 8,651 driving licences were issued during the year, as against 8,009 in 1933.

Prosecutions rose from 3,659 to 4,753 of which 2,633 ended in conviction.

178 professional driving licences and 110 road certificates were cancelled as against 145 professional licences and 188 road certificates in 1933.

Fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 57,743 as against Rs. 56,133 for 1933. Owing to lack of funds it has not yet been possible to provide adequate staff to deal with the evasion of payment of fees or the dangerous and careless driving which has led to an increasing number of accidents.

3. Criminal Investigation Department—

The year was free from political agitation of any importance and, therefore, the work of the Department consisted in watching and preventing smouldering fires from again bursting into flame. This gave the Department time to pay due attention to its other legitimate duties.

At the beginning of the year 26 persons were subject to restrictive orders under the Public Tranquillity Act. This number increased to 31 but was reduced to 16 at the close of the year. 145 criminal cases were investigated during the year, of which 92 ended in conviction, as compared with 83 cases and 52 convictions in 1933.

The opening of a branch of the Director, Intelligence Bureau's Office in Peshawar, in replacement of the old Intelligence Bureau, for the collection of external " Intelligence ", made further demands upon the work of the Department. The quantity of " Intelligence " relating to external affairs received during the year was much more abundant than

anything received in previous years. The "Confidential Supplement to the Police Gazette" was discontinued at the beginning of the year and in its place the Department published a "Criminal Intelligence Gazette" on the lines of similar gazettes in other provinces.

4. Percentage of convictions—

The table below shows the percentage of convictions during the last ten years :—

Year	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried	Percentage of persons convicted to tried
1925	38·1	69.2	47·6
1926	41·5	65·1	45·5
1927	44·4	66·0	46·1
1928	45·1	67·1	46·0
1929	46·4	70·4	48.0
1930	35·7	67·2	47·2
1931	35·7	65·3	44·5
1932	33·6	62·4	43·1
1933	39·9	66·6	46·2
1934	45·4	72·9	49·3

The figures show that the conditions have now returned to normal; there has been a general improvement in the percentage of cases convicted to true cases of all types. The disposal of cases has been speeded up and this year's percentage of cases decided in less than one month is the highest for the last ten years.

Of 1,489 persons convicted of offences against property, 189 or 12.6 per cent. as compared with 7.2 per cent. in 1933 were liable to enhanced punishment. Bannu showed the highest percentage, i.e., 35 per cent.

At the close of the year 1,566 cases were pending, i.e., 29 more than the corresponding figure for 1933. Similarly

the number of persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of the year was 1,092 showing a reduction of 107 persons.

5. Preventive measures—

There was a further increase in the action taken under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code; 676 persons were dealt with in 1934 as compared to 652 in 1933. There was also an increase in the number of persons ordered to furnish security under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, the figures rising from 778 in 1933 to 1,202 in 1934. The number of persons restricted under the Habitual Offenders Act during the year was 57, an increase of 6 since 1933. This enhanced activity of the Magistracy and Police undoubtedly contributed to the decrease in crime against property. There was a further increase in cases under Sections 106 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the figures being 9,295 for 1,934 as against 8,934 in the previous year.

During the year the following Additional Police were employed in disturbed and dangerous areas at the expense of inhabitants :—

Location	Period	Head Constables	Foot Constables	Total
(1) Village Dhudial, Police Station Shinkiari, in Hazara District.	1-1-34 to 5-8-34	1	6	7
(2) Village Pajjaggi and Laram in Peshawar District	1-1-34 to 15-8-34	1	4	5
(3) Village Kotah, Police Station Batagram, in Peshawar District.	15-4-34 to 14-7-34	2	10	12
(4) Village Inzari, Police Station Nizampur, in Peshawar District.	1-7-34 to 30-9-34	1	4	5
(5) Village Jalbai in Peshawar District.	16-9-34 to 15-1-35	1	5	6
(6) Village Chouki Jand Shumali in Bannu District.	1-1-34 to 31-10-34	1	6	7
Total ...	...	7	35	42

The effect of the location of these posts has been good but they would have been far more effective had the costs been promptly recovered from the inhabitants.

6. Frontier Crimes Regulation—

The sanction of the Local Government was obtained for the reference of 12 cases under the Indian Penal Code to Jirga under Section 11 of the Regulation as compared with 15 in 1933. These included 3 murders and 2 dacoities. The percentage of convictions was 53 per cent., which is much higher than in previous years. No village was fined under Section 22 during the year under report.

7. Police—internal administration—

One new police station at Naurang Serai in the Bannu District was created during the year 1934. No improvements in the conditions of service of the force were possible during the year. There were 2,188 men with over 10 years service as against 2,160 in 1933 and the number of recruits enlisted was 417 as against 494 in 1933. 111,655 processes, of which 52, 810 were in the course of proceedings in non-cognizable cases, were served by the Police during the year, 22,017 less than in 1933. The great reduction in the number of processes in non-cognizable cases (52,810 against 82,014) is very satisfactory.

Gazetted officers spent 1,914 days or 70.8 days per officer on tour, as compared with 65.4 days per officer in 1933. They supervised 420 cases in 1934 as against 381 cases in 1933. Of the 85 police stations 20 were inspected once, 38 twice, 22 three times, 3 four times and 1 six times. The total number of inspections was 180 as compared with 241 in 1933. There was a very great improvement in village touring by gazetted officers during the year, especially in the Peshawar District.

All upper subordinates with the exception of one are educated. Of 5,767 lower subordinates 35.8 per cent. are literate which is a further improvement over the figure of 33.8 per cent. for 1933. There were 37 deaths compared with 46 in 1933 and the admissions to hospital fell from 66 per cent. in 1933 to 37 per cent. in 1934. On the whole the year

was a healthy one. 214 officers and men were punished departmentally in 1934 as compared with 148 in 1933. One officer and 76 men were dismissed as compared with 60 men in 1933, or one officer and 16 men more than in 1933. A sum of Rs. 10,880 was expended in rewarding 1,741 officers and men as compared with Rs. 10,111 paid to 1,757 officers and men in 1933.

The following honours were conferred upon Police Officers during the year :—

King's Police Medals.

(1) Abdul Razak, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Peshawar.
(2) Qamar Gul, Foot Constable, Peshawar Police.

Indian Police Medals.

(1) Amir Khan, Foot Constable, Peshawar Police.
(2) Haider, Foot Constable, Peshawar Police.
(3) Mulki Ram, Foot Constable, Kohat Police.
(4) Said Jabbar, Assistant Sub-Inspector, Kohat Police.
(5) Harnam Singh, Foot Constable, Kohat Police.
(6) Sher Azam Khan, Assistant Sub-Inspector, Peshawar Police.

The police station at Lora in the Hazara District was reconstructed during the year and a new police post was built at Lakki City in the Bannu District. Further projects, which are very necessary, have had to be postponed owing to the lack of funds. During 1934 the Police were free to devote themselves to their professional duties and considerable progress was made. It is generally admitted that corrupt practices are very rare nowadays and that the Police stand high in public estimation. In fact the efficiency and moral tone of the force has never been better.

8. Frontier Constabulary—

Orders for the reduction of the Frontier Constabulary were received in June 1934. The strength was to be reduced by 4 British Officers, 12 Subedars, 21 platoons of Infantry and 24 Sections of Mounted Infantry within 16 months. It was decided to carry out these reductions in three instalments ;

the first two took place during the year under report and the third was to be carried out in August and September 1935. The results can be seen from the table below :—

		Infantry.	Mounted Infantry.	Total.
Strength on 1st April 1934	...	3,835	375	4,208
Strength on 1st April 1935	...	3,267	181	3,448

These reductions necessitated the evacuation of a number of posts during the year.

The Force suffered only 240 casualties during the year as compared with 266 in the previous year. The number of men who took their discharge shows a decrease of 53, the number of dismissals a decrease of 11, desertions of 2, and deaths of 5. The discipline of the Force has on the whole been excellent. 7 additional lorries were purchased during the year. The increased mobility thereby acquired has done much to counter-act the effects of the reduction in strength. The general standard of training continues to improve owing to the Training School at Shabkadar. A certain number of Non-Commissioned officers and men were sent to various Army Schools of instruction for training. Co-operation with the Royal Air Force was continued and considerable proficiency gained in the methods of communicating with aircraft. The accounts of the Force were audited for the first time and found to be well kept and in good order.

In December 1934 sanction was received for the gradual increase of the Reserve to a total of 1,012 men. Consequently the strength of the Reserve has been increased by 104 men during the year from 424 to 528 on the 1st of April 1935. The new reservists consist mainly of men who were mustered out on the reduction scheme. All the reserve platoons underwent their full month's training. The principal reserve depôt will be at Hangu, where more accommodation will be necessary for the increased number of reservists.

The Frontier Constabulary did extensive patrolling in the Charsadda Tahsil from August to November 1934 in order to round up the gang of outlaws headed by Chimnai. 3 members of Chimnai's gang were captured on two different occasions by a mixed force of Frontier Constabulary and Police.

On the 25th and 26th January 1935, 11 platoons of Frontier Constabulary with the support of the 2/15th Punjab Regiment performed an excellent minor operation, the object of which was to clear up a nest of outlaws in close proximity to the Mardan border in the Gadun area. 5 outlaws were caught, and 1 killed after a desperate resistance.

In the Hangu area, owing to a dispute between the Sheikhan and Baba Namasi over the grazing in Gazdarra valley, a camp of 3 platoons was established at the head of the valley in November 1934 and the disputed area patrolled. The detachment was withdrawn after 3 months.

On the 24th February 1935 a detachment of 7 platoons and Headquarters personnel under a Subedar-Major was placed at the disposal of the Political Agent, Malakand, to protect Military Engineer Services personnel and coolies working on the Loe Agra road. The detachment worked under the orders of the local Military Commander who expressed his appreciation of the work of the Corps.

The Compassionate and Benevolent Funds, instituted in 1932 continued to do good work in relieving distress amongst past members of the Force and their families.

The Frontier Constabulary carried out its duties excellently throughout the year and co-operated whole-heartedly with the Police, Military and all others with whom they worked.

9. Criminal Justice—

There was a further increase of work before the criminal courts, the total number of cases reported during the year being 47,661 as against 41,696 in the previous year, an increase of 12 per cent. Of this number 92 per cent. were admitted as true. A very encouraging feature is the decrease by 17 per cent. in offences under the Indian Penal Code which have been on the increase since the year 1931. Serious offences have decreased by 541.

In Peshawar District serious offences decreased though the number of cases of murder and culpable homicide increased. Freedom from political disturbance coupled with rigorous action under the security sections against bad characters was the main cause of the general decrease. In other districts the main variations are a decrease in murder

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in Hazara and Bannu of 15 and 53 respectively and an increase of 20 in Kohat.

It is considered that cases under Sections 493-498, Indian Penal Code, should be treated more seriously. Much of the violent crime in this Province is connected with offences concerning women folk, of affronts to whose honour the Pathans are notoriously susceptible. All District Magistrates should impress this point on their subordinate magistrates.

The increase in cases under Local and Special Laws from 23,490 to 32,554 is mainly due to the campaign against cruelty to animals by overloading tongas in Peshawar District. For this reason offences under the Hackney and Stage Carriages Act increased by 6,953. Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code dropped from 10,582 to 8,436 due to the vigorous campaign undertaken the previous year under the security sections.

42,521 cases were disposed of as against 36,147 in 1933 in an average duration of 11 days as opposed to 17 days in 1933. This is a great improvement; the increase is mainly among Honorary Magistrates sitting singly who disposed of 10,844 cases as against 5,578 in the previous year. The disposal of Stipendiary Magistrates increased from 28,304 to 29,680 which constitutes 70 per cent. of the entire disposal.

43,353 persons were convicted out of 77,904 before the courts for trial. This represents 57 per cent. of the number tried as against 47 per cent. last year, the increase is found only in cases under Local and Special Laws, the percentage under the Indian Penal Code remaining stationary at 33 per cent. The number of cases under the Frontier Crimes Regulation increased from 912 to 1,123 and was confined mostly to cases under Sections 30, 35 and 36.

The disposal of the Sessions Courts for the last three years is given below :—

Year	Sessions cases			Criminal appeals			Criminal revisions		
	Peshawar	Dera Ismail Khan.	Total	Peshawar	Dera Ismail Khan	Total	Peshawar	Dera Ismail Khan	Total
1932 ...	223	178	401	874	693	1,567	242	88	330
1933 ...	364	200	564	1,219	822	2,041	295	136	431
1934	312	147	459	1,493	851	2,344	268	92	360

Chapter II—Protection

The appellate work in both divisions materially exceeded that for the previous year, and though Sessions cases were less than in 1933, which saw the largest number on record, they exceeded the total for 1932. In order to cope with the increased work in the Peshawar Division, one temporary Additional Judge worked for ten months and another for six months in addition to the permanent Judge and Additional Judge. In the Derajat Division, the one Sessions Judge worked without assistance throughout the 12 months and deserves much credit for dealing single-handed with the large volume of work.

The following table shows the criminal work disposed of by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during the past three years :—

Year	Murder references		Criminal appeals		Criminal revisions	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Average for six years 1920—1925 ...	42	...	194	..	182	...
Average for six years 1926—1931 ...	50	...	263	...	221	...
1932 ...	81	90	335	455	276	480
19 3 ...	112	153	549	797	412	690
1934 ...	122	145	501	747	464	785

The disposal of murder references and criminal revisions advanced by 9 and 13 per cent. respectively over the previous year's record figures. Out of 501 criminal appeals 253 were disposed of by the Bench and the rest by Judges sitting singly. The average duration of murder references and criminal appeals was 19 and 31 respectively. The figures for cases pending at the close of the year were murder references 6, appeals 62, and revisions 55; these figures are higher than at the close of any previous year, but would have been far higher had not civil work been postponed in favour of criminal. In Appellate Courts work again increased; this is due to the increase in the outturn of original courts. It is satisfactory

to note that the average duration of appeals fell from 21 days to 19 and interference from 41 per cent. to 38 per cent.

10. Chemical examination—

The report of the Chemical Examiner shows an increase in work due to the great number of poisoning cases. The total number of cases received and examined during the year was 440 comprising 1,375 exhibits as compared with 374 cases comprising 1,065 articles in the previous year. The number of human poisoning cases examined during the year was 118 as compared with 69 in 1933. The number of fatal human poisoning cases rose from 34 in 1933 to 56 in the year under review. Several cases were forwarded without post-mortem reports and instructions have issued that this practice should cease.

28 cases of cattle poisoning were examined during the year as compared with 9 cases in the previous year. 27 of these cases were fatal. The number of stain cases was 279 comprising 633 exhibits as compared with 280 comprising 628 exhibits in 1933.

Hazara District is still the worst in the Province for the poisoning of both humans and animals. Out of 56 total human poisoning cases, 24 are from Hazara District, and of the 28 cattle poisoning cases, 22 are from Hazara.

A high standard of efficiency in detection has been maintained and the percentage has risen since last year, particularly in human poisoning cases.

11. Jails—

The total number of all cases of prisoners admitted into jails and lock-ups during the year was 25,027 as compared with 20,979 for the last year. This increase is mainly due to the "under-trials" increasing by 3,796 from 11,132 to 14,928. This large increase was regrettable and led to unnecessary overcrowding in the jails and lock-ups, which might have been avoided if freer use had been made of the provisions of the law under which bail may be granted, even in non-bailable offences, at the discretion of Magistrates. The number of convicts admitted was 9,343 as compared with 9,106 last year. The daily average shows a decline of 490,

from 7,270 last year to 6,780 in the year under review. The number of prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding one month is still too high. Many of these sentences have been inflicted in default of payment of fines, and such cases will be shown separately in future statistics. Only 9 prisoners were convicted of offences of a political nature and 159 of this type of prisoner were released during the year under report.

Habitual prisoners constituted 15 per cent. of the total number of convicts admitted as against 11 per cent. last year. The figures of jail punishments show a very welcome decrease. The number of major and minor punishments awarded was 1,094 compared with 4,479 in 1933. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 27 cases as opposed to 94 in 1933, 36 being the average of the last 5 years. These figures prove that excellent discipline is maintained in the jails.

The figures relating to the financial side of jail administration show a further decrease under the heads of guarding, maintenance and supervision of prisoners, from Rs. 8,03,985 to Rs. 7,78,242, though the average cost per head rose from Rs. 117-9-2 to Rs. 122-8-7. This increase in the average cost is due to the reduction in the average number of prisoners and also to the purchase of new muskets for jail warders. The cost of dieting per head fell from Rs. 30-12-1 in 1933 to Rs. 29-13-9. This decrease is due to the fall in price of food grains and to the increased supply of vegetables grown in jail gardens. The total cash profits accruing from jail industries amounted to Rs. 61,459 as compared with Rs. 47,227 last year. These figures show that the improvement in jail industries has been well maintained throughout the year. Haripur Central Jail was responsible for Rs. 28,312 of the total profit, which reflects great credit on the Superintendent, Major P. H. S. Smith.

The general health of the prisoners confined was exceptionally good, the total admissions to hospitals being 3,142 as against 4,430 in 1933. 91 convicts died as compared with 78 in 1933, the increase being due to the many fatal cases of pneumonia which occurred in the cold weather in December.

The Reserve Convict Warder Guards, raised last year in all the Central Jails, have proved an unqualified success

and have largely replaced warders in the control of prisoners within jail walls. When the Dera Ismail Khan Jail was in danger of being washed away by floods, they were even used outside. If pursued cautiously, the practice of employing prisoners occasionally on outside duties in this way is probably conducive to discipline.

The Adolescent Training Centre opened in 1933 in Haripur Ceneral Jail admirably fulfills its purpose. There are over 400 boys in it who are given secular and religious education, as well as instruction in various useful trades. They play games and practice scouting and their football team compares favourably with those of the local schools.

The report now under review is the last to be submitted by the present Inspector-General, Colonel C. I. Brierley who shortly proceeds on retirement. He has held the post since March 1924, and during this time the administration of the jails in the Province has been brought to a very high standard. Discipline has been maintained through periods of exceptional stress and in spite of abnormal difficulties, Colonel Brierley has insisted on modernising and improving the system of jail control. The standard of administration that has now been reached bears testimony to the success of his labours.

12. Civil Justice—

The total number of suits instituted during the year was 17,832 compared with 19,301 in 1933. The decrease, which is shared by all districts, occurred mostly in suits for money or movable property and is attributed to the continued low level in agricultural prices, which has impoverished the zamindars so that their creditors find it more expedient to renew their bonds than to incur the expense of fruitless litigation. Suits for money and movable property represent 79 per cent. of the total number as against 81 per cent. in 1933. Every district contributes to the decline, and especially Dera Ismail Khan, although it is still the most litigious district in the Province. Suits by money-lenders against agriculturists increased by 200, thus reversing the steady decline in this class of suit which had been marked since 1930. This increase is, however, limited to Peshawar and Hazara Districts where agricultural conditions are favourable.

Including 3,011 suits pending at the beginning of the year 21,224 suits came before the courts for disposal, out of which 18,201 were disposed of, leaving 3,023 pending at the close of the year. There were 94 officers working as Civil Judges at the close of the year as opposed to 89 at the close of last year. The 8 Sub-Judges disposed of no less than 63 per cent. of the total number of suits. It should, however, be remembered that the majority of the suits heard by them are either under the Small Cause Courts Act, or petty suits of low value. The value of suits shows a big decrease from Rs. 92,52,597 to Rs. 50,50,529 giving an average of Rs. 283 per suit against Rs. 478 in the previous year. This is a further indication of the extent to which trade and agriculture have suffered from the long continued financial depression.

Applications for executions of decrees declined from 24,599 to 24,226; the amount for realization totalling Rs. 47,71,718 as against Rs. 51,18,430 in 1933. Though the actual realizations declined from Rs. 18,09,774 to Rs. 17,37,623, the percentage increased from 35 to 36.

Owing to the industry of the District Judges the average duration of appeals has been reduced from 204 to 63 days, though in spite of this marked acceleration the pending file has risen from 224 to 378.

Although the total disposal of civil business in the Judicial Commissioners' Court has increased the average duration of appeals rose to 170 days and the pending file increased to 143 appeals and 197 revision petitions. This state of affairs caused by the sustained rise in criminal work has subsequently led to the temporary appointment of a third Judge.

13. Registration—

There has been a considerable fall (i.e., over 50 per cent.) both in the number and value of compulsory registrations in the triennium under report as is shown in the table below :—

Triennium	Number	Value (in lakhs of rupees)
1926-28 ..	27,180	327·57
1929-31 ...	23,178	282·32
1932-34 ...	10,943	130·41

The large decrease both in the number of transactions and the value of property dealt with is due to the agricultural distress and shortage of money.

The total number of optional registrations relating to immovable property, effected during 1932-34 was 1,334 of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,93,581 as against 792 documents registered during 1929-31, valued at Rs. 7,19,224. The marked increase in the number of these documents is due to the fact that hitherto parties refrained from registering the awards given by arbitrators appointed to settle their disputes, but now with a view to avoid subsequent legal objections they resort to registration.

14. Movable property—

Transactions affecting movable property decreased both in number and value. The statement below gives the figures for the triennium under review as compared with those of the preceding triennium :—

Triennium	Number	Value (in lakhs of rupees)
1929-31 ...	1,118	4·27
1932-34 ...	955	3·39

No attempt to evade the provisions of the Land Alienation Act was detected during the triennium under report, nor were there any cases of prosecution under Section 82 of the Registration Act.

Owing to a slight increase in the aggregate value of registered instruments affecting immovable property, the total income from registration fees rose from Rs. 2,07,113 to Rs. 2,09,989, or by about 1.5 per cent. The total expenditure has decreased from Rs. 42,151 to Rs. 33,824, or by 20 per cent.

The number of refusals to register increased from 160 to 178. The number of appeals lodged against these refusals increased from 130 to 141 Appeals accepted rose from 116

to 130. No document was impounded for deficiency of stamp duty during the triennium under report.

The working of the Central Record Rooms was generally satisfactory in all the districts of the Province, and both non-official and ex-officio Sub-Registrars discharged their duties efficiently throughout the triennium. Inspection work was insufficient and steps have been taken to make it adequate in the future.

15. Stamp and Court Fees Act—

The total realisation under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts amounted to Rs. 9,64,794 as against Rs. 9,70,828 last year. The total charges decreased from Rs. 39,980 to Rs. 35,885. The decrease of Rs. 4,095 was mainly confined to the heads " Cost of stamps supplied from central stamp stores " and " Refunds ". The net receipts amounted to Rs. 9,28,908 compared with Rs. 9,30,848 in the past year.

The number of cases of insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments dealt with by Civil Courts and Collectors was 909 as against 1,128 last year and the duty and penalties realised amounted to Rs. 12,399 as against Rs. 13,410 in the previous year.

CHAPTER III

LEGISLATION

1. Legislative Council—

Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghafur Khan of Zaida and Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Khan Kundi, M.B.E., continued to hold office as President and Deputy President respectively.

The composition of parties remained as before. Amongst members there were the following changes :—

Sardar Raja Singh, an elected member, on acceptance of office as Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department (vice Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner), vacated his seat, and was nominated as a member. His seat was filled by S. Jaggat Singh. Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan was elected to fill the vacancy in Dera Ismail Khan, consequent on the acceptance of office by Maulvi Nur Bakhsh.

The Council sat for the transaction of business on 36 days. There were 17 divisions : of these Government lost one and won the remainder.

2. Legislation—

During the period under report the Council discussed 11 Bills. Of these 9 passed into law, viz.:—

(1) The Indian Arms (North-West Frontier Province Amendment) Act,
(2) The North-West Frontier Province Legal Practitioners Act,
(3) The North-West Frontier Province Redemption of Mortgages Act,
(4) The North-West Frontier Province Regulation of Accounts Act,
(5) The Usurious Loans (North-West Frontier Province Amendment) Act,
(6) The North-West Frontier Province Village Council Act,

(7) The Punjab Municipal (North-West Frontier Province Amendment) Act,
(8) The Punjab Opium Smoking (North-West Frontier Province Amendment) Act, and
(9) The North-West Frontier Province Courts Regulations (Amendment) Act.

The 7th, 8th and 9th were non-controversial measures and were passed into law without opposition.

The Indian Arms (North-West Frontier Province Amendment) Act was opposed on the ground that the repeal of Section 29 of the Indian Arms Act (Act XI of 1878) would adversely affect those persons against whom the District Magistrates do not want to take action. On the explanation of Government that the sanction under Section 29 of the Indian Arms Act was of a formal nature and District Magistrates have power to withdraw a prosecution under Section 494, Criminal Procedure Code, the Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion. After circulation it was passed into law.

The Legal Practitioners Bill was referred to a Select Committee in March, 1934. The Bill as reported by the Select Committee was considered on 7th November, 1934, and was passed into law without discussion. The main object of the Act was to bring this Province into line with other provinces with regard to the status, control and discipline of the Bar.

Three Acts, viz., (1) The North-West Frontier Province Redemption of Mortgages Act, (2) The North-West Frontier Province Regulation of Accounts Act, and (3) The Usurious Loans (North-West Frontier Province Amendment) Act, were designed to protect agriculturists from unscrupulous money-lenders. The Acts were designed on the lines of Punjab and United Provinces Acts. Government in introducing the Bills made it clear that the Bills were designed particularly to protect small agriculturist debtors and that scrupulous justice was intended as between debtors and creditors. The Acts evoked considerable criticism and opposition from the Minority Party. That party opposed them on the grounds that the Acts would strike at the roots of the credit system, were one-sided measures, particularly

directed against the money-lending classes, and were the negation of equity and justice. All the other parties were in favour of the principle underlying the Acts.

The North-West Frontier Province Village Council Act was a non-official measure, designed on the lines of the Punjab Panchayat Act. It was opposed by the Minority and Liberal parties, but supported by all others.

3. Resolutions—

The Council discussed 14 non-official resolutions and an adjournment motion on the question of the immediate release of Khan Obedullah Khan " whose condition is admittedly precarious ". Of the non-official resolutions, 2 were talked out, one was withdrawn, 2 were lost and 9 were carried. Three divisions on resolutions took place ; and these Government won. At a special session on 21st and 22nd December, 1934, the following Government motion was before the House " that this Council do now proceed to discuss the report of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform ". The report was fully discussed and the motion was talked out. The members belonging to the Independent Party stated that the proposals for reforms were inadequate but the general sense of the House was that the report was a marked advance and that the reforms should be supported.

The adjournment motion regarding Khan Obedullah Khan was discussed at great length. Government took a sympathetic view of the matter, and assured the House that they were ready to take steps in the interests of Obedullah Khan's health and, if necessary, to send him to some other jail earlier than had been intended, provided Khan Obedullah Khan gave up his hunger-strike. The motion was talked out.

4. Budget—

Government were criticised during the debate on budget estimates on the ground that the beneficent departments were being starved, and urged to treat them more generously. Government sympathised but pleaded financial stringency. It was also urged that there should be remission in

land revenue and excise duty. The fees for arms licences were criticised and Government were asked to reduce them. There was a tendency to accuse Government of having paid too little attention to the suggestions tendered in the course of the discussion of the first two budgets. When the detailed demands for grants were moved, the number of motions for cuts was large. As a protest against the policy of Government regarding the Forest Department and its staff, a token cut on the Forest Grant in the budget of 1935-36 was carried.

The proceedings of the Council were dignified and decorous.

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CHAPTER IV

LAND ADMINISTRATION

1. Land revenue—

The following report relates to the year 1933-34 :— The table below gives the figures for fixed land revenue for the year under review compared with those of the preceding year :—

Year	Demand	Collections	Percentage of collection to demand	Balance outstanding at the close of the year
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1932-33 ...	20,94,238	18,02,490	87·0	2,91,748
1933-34 ...	21,00,460	17,59,819	83·8	3,40,641

The collections were generally satisfactory except in the Peshawar and Bannu Districts. The decline in the Peshawar District was in the main attributable to the large remissions which had to be granted owing to the fall in prices of agricultural produce. The fall in prices affects adversely the Peshawar District revenue in particular by reason of the fact that the settlement is the only recent settlement in the Province. The total recoverable balance in the Peshawar District at the close of the year stood at Rs. 77,748 as against Rs. 1,15,295 in the preceding year. The realisations on account of previous years in this district aggregated Rs. 90,554 as compared with Rs. 63,508 in the preceding year, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 2,45,491 as against Rs. 3,14,566 last year. Extra staff has been deputed to both the Charsadda and Peshawar Tahsils to speed up the collection of arrears. The drop in collection in the Bannu District is ascribed chiefly to the non-recovery of suspended revenue owing to economic depression prevailing in this district. The recoverable arrears totalled Rs. 41,334 as

against Rs. 24,389 last year. The total realisation relating to previous years amounted to Rs. 14,666 and the outstanding balance was Rs. 90,278. The corresponding figures in the preceding year stood at Rs. 24,158 and Rs. 76,274 respectively.

The total recoverable balance left unrealised at the end of the year under report stood at Rs. 4,82,974 as against Rs. 4,63,762 in the preceding year.

The following statement represents the relevant figures of fluctuating land revenue with the corresponding figures of the past year :—

Year	Demand	Collections	Percentage of collections to demand	Balance outstanding at the close of the year
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1932-33 ...	2,05,444	1,78,707	85·7	26,737
1933-34 ...	1,38,492	1,28,139	92·5	10,353

About 95 per cent. of the total fluctuating land revenue demand arises in the Dera Ismail Khan District. During the year under review neither rainfall nor hill torrent irrigation were satisfactory with the result that the demand dropped by Rs. 66,952 or 32.5 per cent. as compared with the corresponding figure of the preceding year. The aggregate outstanding arrears on account of past years amounted to Rs. 50,564, of which Rs. 21,283 were collected and Rs. 80 remitted, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 20,201 at the end of the year.

The following statement gives the chief figures of miscellaneous land revenue :—

Year	Demand	Collections	Percentage of collections to demand	Balance outstanding at the close of the year
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1932-33 ...	1,97,214	1,83,730	93·2	13,484
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2. Coercive processes—

Coercive processes issued for or against lambardars during the year under report numbered 5,598 as against 4,303 last year. Of the 3,730 processes issued in the Peshawar District 1,937 were against lambardars for recovery of land revenue and other Government dues as against 931 processes issued in the preceding year. Of the total processes issued 1,793 were on the application of lambardars in the Peshawar District as against 1,120 in the previous year. The increase is due to more strenuous efforts to collect arrears. The amount of arrears for which these processes were issued was Rs. 8,29,012 as against Rs. 10,61,160 in the preceding year. Actual recoveries amounted to Rs. 3,18,004 as compared with Rs. 5,03,085 in the past year. In 2,043 cases it was necessary to resort to sales of movable and immovable property as a means of realising the outstanding balances of revenue as against 1,221 in the previous year. 157 persons were imprisoned in default during the year compared with 143 in the previous year.

3. Survey and boundaries—

No survey work was done in the Province during the year under report.

4. Canal irrigation and drainage—

As in the past the management of the Peshawar District Canals was conducted by the Irrigation Department. It is satisfactory to record that the balance at the credit of the Canal Clearance Fund of the Peshawar District stood at Rs. 44,624 at the close of the year compared with Rs. 39,958 last year. The total recoveries amounted to Rs. 40,416 as against the last year's figure of Rs. 32,593. The total expenditure on account of establishment and works and contribution to the Public Works Department stood at Rs. 35,750 as compared with Rs. 41,885 in the previous year.

The canals in the Peshawar District worked satisfactorily during the year, the supply of water being adequate. Any damage caused by floods was immediately attended to and clearance was carried out at opportune time. Full supply in the Joi Sheikh Canal was maintained up to September, after which the canal had to be re-closed for a short time as the

creek head at Warsak was badly silted up. On re-opening the supply was again normal. The new Head Regulator of the Joi Zardad Canal worked satisfactorily and the condition of crops irrigated by this canal was good. There was no fall in the supply of the Bara Canals during the year. Certain modifications were made in the main bund in the river bed at the heads of the Bara Canals ; adequate protection was provided down stream of the bund and it stood firmly against the heavy floods of the season.

In Bannu, the supply of water in the Tochi River was insufficient for the demand of irrigators. In June heavy floods came down the Kurram River and washed away land close to its banks and thereby caused damage to life and property.

The irrigators were again dissatisfied with the irregular supply of water from the two privately owned canals known as "Ghulam Muhammad" and "Daurana Khan". The latter canal was dry from March to the end of August owing to mutual mistrust among the various owners interested.

The opening balance of the Canal Clearance Fund, Bannu District, amounted to Rs. 19,946. The aggregate receipts and Government contribution were Rs. 15,843 and Rs. 4,715, respectively : the expenditure, including contribution to the Public Works Department incurred during the year, totalled Rs. 29,570. The closing balance was therefore Rs. 10,934, leaving the Fund in an unsatisfactory financial position.

The aggregate demand of the Saddana Fund, Dera Ismail Khan District, including the previous year's arrears stood at Rs. 93,191. Of this, a sum of Rs. 32,833 was realised during the year, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 58,358 at the end of the year. The aggregate expenditure on account of establishment and irrigation works amounted to Rs. 41,181 as against Rs. 21,437 last year. The financial result of the year's working showed a substantial decrease of Rs. 6,348 in the closing balance of Rs. 20,704 which is unsatisfactory as contrasted with the corresponding figure of Rs. 27,052 in the preceding year.

5. Land Acquisition Act—

The total area of land acquired by Government during the year for public purposes was 43.99 acres at a total cost of

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5. Land Acquisition Act—

The total area of land acquired by Government during the year for public purposes was 43.99 acres at a total cost of

Rs. 11,352 as compared with 84.36 acres at a cost of Rs. 25,161 in the preceding year.

The details are given below :—

		Acres.
Roads	...	1.16
Canals	...	10.87
Railways	...	.47
Buildings and miscellaneous works		31.49

6. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts—

Rs. 38,189 and Rs. 45,357 were advanced during the year under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts respectively, as compared with Rs. 43,184 and Rs. 65,140 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred mainly in the Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan Districts.

The total amount due for collection on account of principal (including arrears) under both the Acts stood at Rs. 8,95,635. Of this amount Rs. 858 were remitted and Rs. 1,93,936 collected, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 7,01,669 at the end of the year. The corresponding figure for last year was Rs. 6,83,338. The decline in collection is chiefly due to the fall in prices and the economic depression. The outstanding balances of taccavi were heavy in the districts of Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

The total demand in respect of interest falling due within the year (including previous year's arrears) amounted to Rs. 1,74,900, of which Rs. 173 were written off as irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 34,177 was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,40,550 at the end of the year, compared with Rs. 1,31,419 in the previous year. The adverse economic conditions and the low prices of agricultural produce were chiefly responsible for the decr ase in realisation.

7. Unclassed forests and Government waste lands—

The total income derived from these lands amounted to Rs. 14,164 as against Rs. 18,034 in the preceding year. The drop in income occurred mainly in the Dera Ismail Khan District, as only 6,661 acres of land were brought under cultivation compared with 9,400 acres in the previous year. The proposed transfer of the management of Rakh Manakrai from the Deputy Commissioner to the Forest Department was still under consideration at the close of the year.

8. Land records—

At the close of the year the total number of accepted Patwari candidates stood at 298, or 36 per cent. of the permanent staff employed in the Province : this was within the authorised limit of 40 per cent. The total number of permanent Patwaris and Assistant Patwaris increased from 803 to 822. The increase is due to the restoration of 19 posts of Patwaris which were retrenched in the Kohat District in 1922. During the year 18 Patwaris were dismissed and 244 reduced, suspended or fined for misconduct, absence without leave or neglect of duty as compared with 6 and 194 respectively last year. The greatest number of penalties were inflicted in the Hazara and Peshawar Districts. Otherwise the general conduct of the Patwari Agency was reported to be satisfactory. During the year a Patwari School was opened at Bannu.

The total cost of the Patwari establishment including stationery, survey equipment, gratuities and other charges amounted to Rs. 2,20,849 as compared with Rs. 2,19,514 in the previous year. The average cost per Patwari was Rs. 275 per annum as against Rs. 273 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 120 was paid in gratuities to retiring Patwaris.

There were 49 Kanungo candidates on the list at the end of the year. There were 7 vacancies amongst Kanungos during the year ; 4 were given to Patwaris and 3 to other candidates. The work of the Kanungo staff was satisfactory. The touring of District Kanungos was sufficient except in the Districts of Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.

The records-of-right were reported to be up-to-date and in good condition in all the districts except Peshawar, where in a considerable area of Swabi Tahsil, many inaccuracies are reported to exist.

9. Mutation and partition work—

The total number of mutations for disposal during the year amounted to Rs. 1,78,402 including Rs. 43,532 brought forward from the previous year) as compared with Rs. 1,69,200 in the preceding year. Of these 80 per cent.

Rs. 11,352 as compared with 84.36 acres at a cost of Rs. 25,161 in the preceding year.

The details are given below :—

		Acres.
Roads	...	1.16
Canals	...	10.87
Railways	...	.47
Buildings and miscellaneous works		31.49

6. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts—

Rs. 38,189 and Rs. 45,357 were advanced during the year under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts respectively, as compared with Rs. 43,184 and Rs. 65,140 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred mainly in the Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan Districts.

The total amount due for collection on account of principal (including arrears) under both the Acts stood at Rs. 8,95,635. Of this amount Rs. 858 were remitted and Rs. 1,93,936 collected, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 7,01,669 at the end of the year. The corresponding figure for last year was Rs. 6,83,338. The decline in collection is chiefly due to the fall in prices and the economic depression. The outstanding balances of taccavi were heavy in the districts of Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

The total demand in respect of interest falling due within the year (including previous year's arrears) amounted to Rs. 1,74,900, of which Rs. 173 were written off as irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 34,177 was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,40,550 at the end of the year, compared with Rs. 1,31,419 in the previous year. The adverse economic conditions and the low prices of agricultural produce were chiefly responsible for the decr ase in realisation.

7. Unclassed forests and Government waste lands—

The total income derived from these lands amounted to Rs. 14,164 as against Rs. 18,034 in the preceding year. The drop in income occurred mainly in the Dera Ismail Khan District, as only 6,661 acres of land were brought under cultivation compared with 9,400 acres in the previous year. The proposed transfer of the management of Rakh Manakrai from the Deputy Commissioner to the Forest Department was still under consideration at the close of the year.

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were attested during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 35,458 pending at the close of the year. Mutation work was heavy in the Hazara and Peshawar Districts where the balances of unattested mutations were Rs. 12,945 and Rs. 9,893 respectively.

The total number of Jamabandis prepared during the year amounted to 723. Of these, 131 or 18 per cent. were checked by Collectors or their Assistants, as compared with 2 per cent. in the previous year.

The partition cases for disposal during the year including 514 brought forward from 1932-33, totalled 1,278 as compared with 1,446 in the preceding year. Of these, 798 were decided and 480 remained pending at the close of the year. The arrears were heavy in the Hazara and Peshawar Districts. The total area involved in the cases decided amounted to 13,459 acres on an average of 18 acres per partition case.

10. Court of Wards—

The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was 8 which is the same as the figure for last year. The total area of the estates and the area under cultivation decreased from 74,066 and 22,572 to 69,667 and 20,776 acres respectively. The decrease was due to the release of a part of the estate of Raja Safdar Zaman Khan from the superintendence of the Court of Wards on the 31st March 1933.

The total assets of the estates fell from Rs. 83,70,955 to Rs. 82,28,246 and the liabilities from Rs. 1,54,796 to Rs. 1,53,784. The decrease in assets occurred mainly in the estate of S. Abdus Samad Khan and Abdur Rahman Khan, Gandapur.

The total income of the estates during the year was Rs. 1,51,726 as against Rs. 1,06,910 in the previous year. The rise in income occurred chiefly in the estates of S. Muhammad Jan Khan Khakwani and S. Abdus Samad Khan. The total increase in both the estates amounted to Rs. 63,168 and was due to the recovery of debts and income from miscellaneous heads.

The income of the Giddarpur estate declined from Rs. 25,563 to Rs. 7,300 owing to the cessation of sales of trees and the fall in the prices of grain.

11. Punjab Alienation Act—

One hundred applications for permanent alienation under Section 3 (2) of the Act were filed during the year as against 99 in the preceding year. 28 of these were sanctioned. Permission to alienate land permanently in favour of residents of tribal territory or the adjoining districts of the Punjab was not granted except to 3 transborder Wazirs in the Bannu District.

29 applications for temporary alienations were made, of which 14 were sanctioned.

Transactions involving gifts and exchanges decreased from 3,411 to 3,215 and the area transferred fell from 16,882 acres to 10,803 acres. No specific cases were brought to light in which gifts or exchanges were used as a cloak for evading the provisions of the Act.

The total area mortgaged with possession amounted to 38,622 acres and the mortgage debt to Rs. 36,07,628 as compared with 48,948 acres and Rs. 43,76,200 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred in all districts except Kohat, and was attributed to the prevailing agricultural distress caused by the low prices of agricultural produce.

The total area redeemed during the year amounted to 26,338 acres with a mortgage debt of Rs. 19,85,869 as against 24,202 acres and Rs. 20,24,832 respectively last year. The mortgage money discharged by redemptions was about 53 per cent. less than the amount raised by new mortgages during the year; this was another indication of the general depression and shortage of money due to the fall in prices.

The total area sold during the year was 41,910 acres assessed at Rs. 21,282 as compared with 45,193 acres assessed at Rs. 24,162 in the previous year. The purchase money amounted to Rs. 54,72,297 as against Rs. 61,60,584 in the preceding year. In the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts the area sold and the sale price increased, while in the other districts there was a fall under both these heads.

12. Mortgage and sales by agricultural tribes—

The average mortgage price per acre of the total area mortgaged fell from Rs. 89 in the preceding year to Rs. 79,

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Chapter IV—Land Administration

while the sale price decreased from Rs. 136 to Rs. 130 per acre. In all districts, except Peshawar, the mortgage money per acre declined as compared with the preceding year. In the case of Peshawar it rose only by Re. 1 per acre. The sale price per acre, however, rose in all districts, except Kohat, where it fell from Rs. 71 to Rs. 70 per acre. The total area mortgaged by agricultural tribes amounted to Rs. 35,401 acres as against 44,860 acres last year. The area acquired by them on mortgages was 31,994 acres as compared with 39,437 acres in the previous year. Thus the agricultural tribes sustained a loss of 3,407 acres in temporary transfers as against 5,423 acres last year. The agriculturists of Dera Ismail Khan District chiefly suffered in this respect, while in the Hazara and Peshawar Districts the agricultural tribes gained in this respect.

The total area sold permanently by agricultural tribes during the year was 35,314 acres as compared with 40,944 acres last year. The area acquired by them amounted to 35,407 acres as against 40,386. The gain of the agricultural tribes was 93 acres only as against a net loss of 558 acres sustained by them during 1932-33.

The total area redeemed during the year amounted to 26,338 acres, of which 22,696 acres, or 86 per cent. were redeemed by members of agricultural tribes. The mortgage debt discharged by members of the agricultural tribes amounted to Rs. 18,12,186 as against Rs. 19,09,469 last year. Of this Rs. 6,77,117 or about one-third of the total debt, was repaid by the Pathans of the Peshawar and Bannu Districts alone.

13. Government litigation—

There were 57 suits, including 22 old cases pending from the preceding year, for disposal during the year as against 44 cases last year. These 57 suits by districts were as follows :—

Hazara	...	11
Peshawar	...	23
Kohat	...	11
Bannu	...	7
Dera Ismail Khan	...	5

Chapter IV—Land Administration

Of the total of 57, 43 cases were decided, leaving 14 cases pending at the end of the year. Of these 43 cases, 28 were decided in favour of Government and 15 against. The Military Department was concerned in 14 cases, the Railway Department in 7 and the Civil Department in 36. The Secretary of State was plaintiff in 6 cases and defendant in 51. Two important suits for the recovery of Rs. 1,85,000 and Rs. 12,970 instituted by L. Ladha Ram and S. Sulakhan Singh, respectively, against the Secretary of State were dismissed during the year and one case instituted by Government against Mussammat Radha Devi, etc., for possession of land remained subjudice at the end of the year.

Of the 15 appeals for disposal during the year Government was respondent in 12 and appellant in 3. Nine appeals were decided in favour of Government and 5 against, and 1 remained pending at the end of the year.

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CHAPTER V

MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS.

1. District Boards—

The construction of all the District Boards in the Province remained unaltered. In the year under report a general election was held in the Kohat District, and a second election held in the Hazara District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of one of the members. Other vacancies which have also been filled were caused one in the Hazara District by the conviction of a member in a criminal court, and another by the death of a member in the Peshawar District. In Bannu District the only European official member, the Chairman, was replaced by an Indian official member.

The number of general and special meetings of the District Boards held during the year was 22 and 8 as against 20 and 7 respectively in the preceding year. The average attendance of non-official members in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, as compared with the figures for the previous year, shows improvement. The Hazara District, however, records a fall in the average percentage of attendance.

The following activities are worthy of record :—

Hazara.—(a) Subsidy system for cattle-breeding. As a result of the subsidy system the condition of cattle has considerably improved. It is reported that if this system is maintained, Haripur alone will be able to supply good bulls to other parts of the Province. The total expenditure on subsidies amounted to Rs. 5,093.

(b) The Board also spent Rs. 32,315 on the construction, maintenance of and improvements to the school buildings.

Peshawar.—(a) One new veterinary dispensary was opened at Nahakki during the year under repor.

(b) The local Board has spent Rs. 9,965, as against Rs. 5,641 in the previous year, for subsidising bulls. As

a result of this subsidy arrangement the general improvement in the young stock of animals has been maintained.

Dera Ismail Khan.—The Pezu-Chunda drinking water scheme and construction of a well at Darrakai at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,358 are worthy of mention.

Bannu.—This Board has also carried out works of public utility and sanitary works at a total cost of Rs. 5,583, i. e. digging of wells, silt clearance of tanks and maintenance of roads.

Horse and cattle fairs were held at Haripur and Mardan, and an agricultural show in the Kohat District, all of which were reported to be successful.

Public health on the whole was good.

The total income, excluding opening balances and the expenditure chargeable to current income were Rs. 15,57,203 and Rs. 15,18,805 respectively. As compared with the corresponding figures of Rs. 14,37,275 and Rs. 15,62,894 for the previous year, the income in the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 1,19,928 and the expenditure figure shows a reduction of Rs. 44,089. This appreciable increase in income is shared by all the five District Boards in this Province whereas for the fall in expenditure the Boards of Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan are responsible. The receipts under Local Rates record a fall of Rs. 3,201 compared with the income under this head during the preceding year. This slight variation calls for no comment.

The contributions from Government for educational purposes and miscellaneous objects were Rs. 9,19,510 and Rs. 24,260 respectively as against Rs. 8,81,837 and Rs. 24,360 in the last year. The income from Haisiyat Tax has gone down from Rs. 52,955 to Rs. 43,575 in the year under report. The decrease is attributable to continued trade and economic depression. As referred to in the last year's report the proposals for the submission of Haisiyat Tax by a flat rate of tax on profession are under consideration by the Government.

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Hazara, Peshawar and the Bannu Boards, to effect economy under this head.

The expenditure on education shows an excess of Rs. 26,366 while expenditure under the heads " Medical " and " Civil Works " exhibit decrease of Rs. 5,508 and Rs. 74,233 respectively. The increase in expenditure on education is confined to the District Boards of Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat only.

The closing balances of the Boards, as compared with the last year rose by Rs. 83,515, viz., from Rs. 5,62,002 to Rs. 6,45,517 as detailed below :—

	1933-34	1934-35	Increase or decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazara	2,13,306	1,99,880	−13,426
Peshawar ...	1,46,255	1,81,046	+34,791
Kohat	1,15,878	1,22,154	+6,276
Bannu	8,467	19,636	+11,169
Dera Ismail Khan ...	78,096	1,22,801	+44,705
Total ...	5,62,002	6,45,517	...

2. Working of Michni-Dalazak Canal and Shabkadar Branch—

The demand for the year under report to be credited to the District Board was Rs. 14,418 against Rs. 19,167 for the previous year. There was a decrease of Rs. 4,749 during the year :—

Name of canal	Year	Demand	Remission	Balance credited
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Michni-Dalazak Canal ...	1934-35	16,277	3,169	13,108
Shabkadar Branch ...	1934-35	2,558	90	2,468
Total ...		18,835	3,259	15,576

3. General—

This canal is always liable to heavy deposits of silt, but considerable clearance was effected during the year, which is expected to assure supplies for at least a year. The canal has also many inherent defects, e. g. defective slope, defective head works, and lack of syphons, but improvements have been postponed pending a fuller consideration of the alternative scheme of the extension of the Shabkadar Branch. If the latter proves feasible on detailed investigation all the area under the Michni-Dalazak Canal will come under it and the Michni-Dalazak Canal will be abolished or absorbed in it.

4. Municipal administration—

The number of Municipal and Notified Area Committees was the same as last year, viz. 7 Municipalities and 7 Notified Areas. General elections were held during the year in Kohat and bye-elections in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Municipalities. The constitution of the other Municipal Committees remained unchanged.

The following table shows the composition of Municipal Committees :—

Name of Municipal Committee	Members			
	Elected	Nominated	Ex-officio	Total
Peshawar	17	11	1	29
Hoti Mardan	10	5	2	17
Abbottabad	8	4	2	14
Haripur	8	4	2	14
Kohat	11	5	2	18
Bannu	10	5	2	17
Dera Ismail Khan ...	12	4	4	20
Total ...	76	38	15	129

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This canal is always liable to heavy deposits of silt, but considerable clearance was effected during the year, which is expected to assure supplies for at least a year. The canal has also many inherent defects, e. g. defective slope, defective head works, and lack of syphons, but improvements have been postponed pending a fuller consideration of the alternative scheme of the extension of the Shabkadar Branch. If the latter proves feasible on detailed investigation all the area under the Michni-Dalazak Canal will come under it and the Michni-Dalazak Canal will be abolished or absorbed in it.

4. Municipal administration—

The number of Municipal and Notified Area Committees was the same as last year, viz. 7 Municipalities and 7 Notified Areas. General elections were held during the year in Kohat and bye-elections in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Municipalities. The constitution of the other Municipal Committees remained unchanged.

The following table shows the composition of Municipal Committees :—

Name of Municipal Committee	Members			
	Elected	Nominated	Ex-officio	Total
Peshawar	17	11	1	29
Hoti Mardan	10	5	2	17
Abbottabad	8	4	2	14
Haripur	8	4	2	14
Kohat	11	5	2	18
Bannu	10	5	2	17
Dera Ismail Khan ...	12	4	4	20
Total ...	76	38	15	129

The working of the Notified Area Committees is

reported to have been on the whole satisfactory. The following activities are worthy of notice :—

(a) The Notified Area Committee of Nowshera Kalan undertook large construction works costing Rs. 5,000 during the year, with a view to improving the drainage system of the town. The Committee has also approached the Local Government for a grant-in-aid for improving the main road through the town, and for the construction of slaughter-houses and a Committee's office.

(b) At Tank the Government has granted a loan of Rs. 20,000 wherewith the Notified Area Committee hopes to carry out a new water-supply scheme in the coming year.

(c) In Kulachi four pipes from the "Noel water supply" have been installed in different buildings of the hospital and a water tank has been erected. The Committee has levied a tax on taxi motors and lorries with effect from the 1st January, 1935.

5. Income—

The financial condition of the Municipal Cnmmittees is on the whole satisfactory. The total income of all the Municipal Committees in the Province was Rs. 16,15,640 as compared with Rs. 15,90,458 in the previous year.

There has been an increase of Rs. 25,182 which is shared by all the Municipalities except Kohat and Haripur. The following variations of income are noteworthy :—

	1933-34	1934-35	Variations
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—General Departments ...	13,97,298	14,08,466	+11,168
II—Education ...	31,238	22,200	—9,038

All Municipalities show an increase of income from taxation under the head "I—General Departments",

except Haripur and Dera Ismail Khan, where the octroi and terminal tax respectively show a decline in receipts. In Haripur the decrease is ascribed to the economic depression, and the diversion of trade to the neighbouring villages owing to the revision of Municipal boundaries. There is a tendency among Committees to propose extensions in order to counter the migration of trade to points outside octroi limits. In fact extension is no remedy and only drives trade further and further out. The remedy is to reduce octroi rates and make up the deficiency if any either by other sources of revenue or by more efficient collection of existing taxes. As regards the fall in the terminal tax receipts of Dera Ismail Khan, the Committee propose to revert to the octroi system and also to enhance the new schedule of octroi rates in order to retrieve the situation.

6. Expenditure—

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,68,194 as against Rs. 16,48,909 in the previous year. The variations occur mainly under the following heads :—

	1933-34	1934-35	Variations
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Departments	5,84,242	5,81,853	—2,389
Education	2,40,505	2,25,418	—15,087
Medical	2,11,454	2,20,944	+9,490
Public Health	3,12,692	3,00,387	—12,305
Water Supply	68,790	39,762	—29,028
Municipal Work	1,79,755	1,31,207	—48,548
Reserve for Unforeseen Charges ...	20,180	3,668	—16,512
Suspense Accounts	18,289	51,823	+33,534

The provincialisation of the Municipal Board High School, Haripur, is responsible for the decrease in expenditure under head "2—Education". Under "Medical" there is an increase which is generally shared by all the

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Chapter V—Municipalities and District Boards

Municipalities. The reduction under "Public Health" charges is also spread over the various Municipalities. The fall in expenditure on account of water-supply is due to the fact that the claim of water charges preferred by the Military Engineering Service for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 has been held over by the Peshawar Municipal Committee pending settlement of the question regarding apportionment of costs according to the actual amount of water supplied to it. Again there is a contraction in expenditure in the same Municipality under "Municipal Works", as only a few new original works were undertaken.

Only the following works which were carried out during the year are worthy of mention :—

(a) The protective wall of the city extension area has been taken in hand by the Peshawar Municipal Committee.

(b) The Municipal Committee of Bannu consolidated and metalled a good number of Municipal roads and constructed a Dai's residence. The erection of two additional wards of 16 beds each in the Municipal Male Hospital, Bannu, and the digging of a well in the cattle market outside the Lakki Gate are in progress. The water-supply improvement scheme of Bannu will be taken in hand as soon as expert advice is received. The loan sanctioned by the Government for this purpose has not so far been utilised.

(c) The Municipal Committee of Kohat constructed two more wells at the site of the new Municipal water-supply, and these are being connected with the main spring water-supply.

The financial embarrassment of the Dera Ismail Khan Municipality and the state of affairs in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Municipalities, noticed in the last year's report, do not show signs of any marked improvement. Otherwise the work of Municipalities appears to be proceeding steadily, and their general condition to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC HEALTH

1. General—

The mid-year estimated population on the 30th June 1934, which has been calculated by adding the births and subtracting the deaths that have occurred since the census of 1931, was 2,433,011 or 20,605 in excess over the mid-year estimated population of last year.

The total number of births registered during the year 1934, was 72,717 (41,004 males and 31,713 females) as compared with 70,873 (40,110 males and 30,763 females) in the preceding year. The birth-rate for the Province in 1934 was 30.8 per 1,000 population as against 30.1 in 1933; the birth-rate for the preceding five years being 28.2. The year has been remarkable for the registration of the highest number of births in the last 21 years. There has been an increase in births in Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat Districts while there has been a decrease in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. As in previous years more males were born than females, 129.3 male births being registered to every 100 female births, as against 130.4 in the year 1933.

The total number of deaths recorded in the districts of this Province during the year under report was 49,665 compared with 50,203 in 1933. The death-rate per thousand of population was 21.1 in 1934 as compared with 21.3 for the year 1933, and 20.6 for the preceding five years. The decrease is mainly accounted for by the lack of epidemic diseases during the year. Fatal cases of small-pox decreased by 917 as compared with last year's figure.

The ratio of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 children born in 1934 was 134.3 as compared with 137.4 in 1933. The infantile mortality ratio has shown a steady decrease in the last five years, until now it is the lowest in India.

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Chapter VI—Public Health

The death-rate in the rural circles during the year under report was 21.8, while the death-rate in urban areas was 16.8. The corresponding death-rate for last year was 21.9 and 17.7 respectively. The birth-rate in rural circles was 31.4 as compared with 27.4 in urban areas, the corresponding figures for 1933 being 30.5 and 27.3 respectively. There has been less mortality from chief diseases as compared with the preceding year. The Province was fortunate in remaining entirely free from cholera and plague throughout the year. The incidence of mortality from small-pox was singularly low as compared with the preceding year. There was an increase in the mortality from respiratory diseases and fevers, namely, 3,151 and 40,873 against 2,754 and 40,570 respectively in the preceding year. There were 1,227 cases and 615 deaths from small-pox in the settled districts during the year under report as against 3,288 cases and 1,532 deaths in the previous year. The total number of deaths recorded under the head "fevers" in the Province during the year under report was 40,873 against 40,570 in the preceding year. A compounder was detailed on anti-malaria duty in the rural areas of Peshawar District and 1,809 patients were treated. Quinine and cinchona febrifuge were distributed free amongst the poor population throughout the Province. There were 285 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa during the year 1934 as against 289 in 1933.

Two deaths due to hydrophobia occurred during the year under report. Consequent on the decentralization of anti-rabic treatment, local centres were opened at each of the district headquarter hospitals of the Province. An anti-rabic centre was also established at the State Hospital, Saidu Sharif. The total number of patients who were given anti-rabic treatment at these centres was 268.

Rural uplift work was continued during the year. Education was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets and magic lanterns. Exhibitions on public health matters were held in the horse and cattle shows at Mardan and Dera Ismail Khan. Special lectures on rural uplift were given at Badaber, Mardan, Takht Bai, Swabi, Takkya Camp and Abbottabad. The uplift work in Pabbi village has passed the experimental stage and is now established on a permanent basis. Two fairs a week take place at Pabbi, and large crowds from the

Chapter VI—Public Health

neighbouring villages attend. Wells, shops and sheds for cattle have been provided. The uplift dispensary at Pabbi is working very satisfactorily.

The travelling dispensary van toured in the Peshawar District and Mardan Sub-Division. It carried Public Health staff for demonstrating public health measures and cinema performances were also given in various villages, which were attended by about 52,000 people including ladies. 366 villages received medical aid. A total of 24,046 patients were treated for various ailments and 352 minor operations were performed.

During the year 1934 the military authorities carried out anti-malarial measures in Peshawar and Kohat Cantonments. Anti-malarial gangs consisting of coolies were employed under the supervision of medical officers to carry out anti-malaria work.

At the Dera Ismail Khan Child Welfare Centre activities have continued as usual, and the anti-natal work has again increased during the year, which is very encouraging. Sewing and knitting classes as usual attracted a large number of mothers and girls to the Centre. During the year it was also arranged to conduct weekly sewing classes for the female convicts in the Dera Ismail Khan Central Jail; these are progressing satisfactorily.

City dais continued to show marked interest in the weekly classes, which they attended regularly. The number of uncertified dais has again increased but, owing to the lack of a large staff, more organised supervision of their practical work could not be exercised.

42,794 examinations of school children were made during the period from July 1933 to June 1934 of whom 17,238 were recommended for treatment. The number who actually received treatment was 14,123.

During the year 104 samples of ghee were received in the Provincial Laboratory for examination, out of which 42 per cent. were found to be adulterated as compared with 59 per cent. during the previous year; 23 samples of milk were examined out of which 10 were found to be adulterated, giving a percentage of 43. 34,420 specimens were examined in the Provincial Laboratory as compared with 36,041 in the previous year. The financial value of the work done in the

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Provincial Laboratory amounted to Rs. 46,242, as compared with Rs. 36,650 in the previous year.

2. Medical relief—

There were 109 hospitals in the Province at the beginning of the year and 115 at the close of the year, as against 100 and 109 respectively in the previous year. Six dispensaries were opened during the year and no dispensary was closed.

During the year a total number of 1,923,952 in-door and out-door patients compared with 1,905,436 in the preceding year, attended the hospitals open to the public. Of these 29,432 received in-door treatment as against 30,169 in 1933. The disposal of the in-door patients is as follows :—

Cured	... 23,397
Relieved	... 3,713
Discharged otherwise	... 1,444
Died	... 878
Total	... 29,432

The total number of beds available during the year was 1,219 (822 for males and 397 for females), as against 1,257 (794 for males and 463 for females) in the preceding year. The daily average number of in-patients who occupied these beds was 1066.9.

The scheme whereby Medical Officers in charge of local dispensaries visit neighbouring villages continued to be most popular, although, owing to the non-prevalence of malaria in a severe form, the total number of patients who obtained treatment fell from 1,07,787 to 86,505.

During the year under report 6,429 cases of "tuberculosis of lungs" and 4,974 cases of other "tubercular diseases" received treatment in hospitals with 74 and 56 deaths respectively. In the preceding year there were 5,760 cases with 54 deaths under the former head and 4,106 cases with 32 deaths under the latter head. These figures represent a very small proportion of the total number of people that are afflicted with this disease, as most cases receive little or no treatment and die in their homes. An attempt on a small scale to combat tuberculosis is now being made in the form of

a ward to be attached to the Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar. Funds have been provided by public subscription in memory of the invaluable services rendered to the Medical Department of this Province by Colonel C. I. Brierley, who is shortly retiring. It is to be hoped that funds for a tuberculosis sanatorium and hospital, in which Colonel Brierley has been interested for many years, will be forthcoming in the form of private enterprise or otherwise before the ravages of this disease take a still firmer hold upon the population.

During the year the total number of surgical operations performed amounted to 103,481, i.e., 5,488 major and 97,993 minor as compared with 5,405 major and 91,559 minor in the preceding year. The total number of deaths among the in-patients operated upon was 199 as against 205 in 1933.

The nursing establishment in the Lady Reading Hospital has been altered during the year; instead of 5 European nurses and a Superintendent being employed, this number has been cut down to one matron and two nurses, and 9 Indian nurses have been added to the establishment. This arrangement has been found to work well and has improved the system of nursing amongst the Indian patients.

The Lady Griffith Zenana Hospital, Kohat, which was under the process of reconstruction in 1933, was opened to the public on the 26th of April 1934 and has already become very popular with all communities. A new scheme was tried out whereby female prisoners were employed as ward orderlies. It is too early as yet to state whether this will be a complete success or not.

A new ward for the accommodation of 16 in-door patients at the Lady Minto Swat Hospital, Malakand, has been constructed and was opened by His Excellency the Governor on March the 10th, 1934.

During the year 10 dais received training in the Lady Bolton Dais' Training Centre, Dera Ismail Khan, and all of them passed the prescribed examination.

3. Vaccination—

The vaccination establishment employed during the year consisted of six Superintendents of Vaccination and 48 Vaccinators, including five Sub-Assistant Surgeons working in the

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Peshawar, Nowshera, Cherat, Risalpur and Kohat Cantonments, and three Vaccinators in the Cantonments of Abbottabad, Murree-Gali and Mardan. The total number of vaccination operations performed during the year under report was 256,735 as against 347,558 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 90,823 operations. This large decrease is due to the fact that small-pox was not prevalent in a severe form.

The total expenditure on vaccination incurred during the year under report was Rs. 26,919 as against Rs. 28,801 in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred on the purchase of vaccine lymph amounted to Rs. 5,151. The glycerinated chloroform lymph obtained from the Punjab Vaccine Institute used during the year gave very good results. Out of the total number of 256,735 vaccinations performed, the number of successful operations was 223,108. The average cost for each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-1-11 as against Re. 0-1-6 in the previous year. Except in the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan the attitude of the people towards vaccination has been favourable.

4. Medical inspection of school children in Municipalities—The following report relates to the period July 1933 to June 1934 :—

The total number of boys subjected to medical examination during the year was 16,901 and the annual recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,797-8-0. The annual expenditure per boy was Re. 0-6-6 as against Re. 0-7-0 last year.

The following table shows the work done in the five Municipalities during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Particulars	Peshawar		Bannu		Dera Ismail Khan		Kohat		Abbottabad	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
Total number of examinations made.	10,438	18,830	8,336	8,427	8,646	9,226	4,337	5,627	959	684
Total number of treatments recommended.	5,526	6,76	5,535	3,864	3,336	3,129	3,108	2,807	745	676
Total number of treatments carried out.	4,924	6,537	4,270	3,143	2,559	1,939	3,108	1,879	425	625
Total number of children found unclean.	1,396	78	1,042	1,010	2,646	3,381	1,122	761	1,010	863

Out of a total of 17,238 cases recommended for treatment 14,123 or 82 per cent. actually received treatment. The total number of examinations made during the year was 42,794 as compared with 32,716 in the previous year, showing an increase of 10,078. Fourteen per cent. of the children were found unclean during the year as compared with 22 per cent. last year.

Fifteen per cent. of children were found suffering from dental diseases as compared with 19 per cent. last year. Three per cent. of children were found suffering from affections of the ear, nose and throat as compared with 7 per cent. during the last year and 7 per cent. were found suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids as compared with nine per cent. in the previous year.

In Peshawar 10 per cent., in Bannu 11 per cent., in Dera Ismail Khan 13 per cent., in Kohat 2 per cent. and in Abbottabad 4 per cent. of the students were found to be suffering from external eye diseases, as compared with 16, 7, 16, 2, and 3 per cent. respectively during last year. Eighty-two students were found to be suffering from tuberculosis of various types compared with 42 last year. Four per cent. of students were suffering from defective vision against six per cent. during the previous year.

Two per cent. cases of malaria, 5 per cent. of enlarged spleen and 2 per cent. of anæmia were recorded during the year as against 3, 6 and 5 per cent. respectively in the previous year.

It is satisfactory to note that only 3 boys were found unvaccinated during the year. Four hundred and twenty-two major and 4,203 minor operations were performed on school children as against 149 major and 1,123 minor operations last year.

Chapter VI—Public Health

Peshawar, Nowshera, Cherat, Risalpur and Kohat Cantonments, and three Vaccinators in the Cantonments of Abbottabad, Murree-Gali and Mardan. The total number of vaccination operations performed during the year under report was 256,735 as against 347,558 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 90,823 operations. This large decrease is due to the fact that small-pox was not prevalent in a severe form.

The total expenditure on vaccination incurred during the year under report was Rs. 26,919 as against Rs. 28,801 in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred on the purchase of vaccine lymph amounted to Rs. 5,151. The glycerinated chloroform lymph obtained from the Punjab Vaccine Institute used during the year gave very good results. Out of the total number of 256,735 vaccinations performed, the number of successful operations was 223,108. The average cost for each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-1-11 as against Re. 0-1-6 in the previous year. Except in the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan the attitude of the people towards vaccination has been favourable.

4. Medical inspection of school children in Municipalities—The following report relates to the period July 1933 to June 1934 :—

The total number of boys subjected to medical examination during the year was 16,901 and the annual recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,797-8-0. The annual expenditure per boy was Re. 0-6-6 as against Re. 0-7-0 last year.

The following table shows the work done in the five Municipalities during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Particulars	Peshawar		Bannu		Dera Ismail Khan		Kohat		Abbottabad	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
Total number of examinations made.	10,438	18,830	8,336	8,427	8,646	9,226	4,337	5,627	959	694
Total number of treatments recommended.	5,526	6,76	5,535	3,864	3,336	3,129	3,108	2,807	745	676
Total number of treatments carried out.	4,924	6,537	4,270	3,143	2,559	1,939	3,108	1,879	425	625
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CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION.

1. General—

The total number of educational institutions of all kinds fell from 1,158 to 1,128; the decrease is due to the closing of unrecognised private schools. The number of all kinds of public institutions for boys increased from 851 to 858 while that of public schools for girls rose from 152 to 155. The number of private unrecognised schools, however, fell from 155 to 115, which indicates that private schools are rapidly disappearing and public schools maintained or aided by Government are more popular.

The number of pupils in all kinds of institutions rose from 93,575 to 95,263. In private unrecognised schools (the statistics for such schools are not reliable) there was a decrease of 772 and in public institutions of all kinds there has been an increase of 2,460. The percentage of increase in public institutions is 2.8 against 2.3 for 1932. This increase is shared both by boys' and girls' institutions, viz., by 1,955 and 505 respectively. The total percentage of male scholars to the total male population increased from 5.9 to 6.0 and that of female scholars from 1.3 to 1.5. The percentage of boy pupils to the population of school going age rose from 39.9 to 40.0 and of girls from 8.8 to 9.8. The number of Muslim pupils in all kinds of institutions rose from 68,325 to 69,246; the number of Hindu pupils from 19,939 to 20,330 and of Sikhs from 4,853 to 5,055.

The total expenditure on education was Rs. 29,45,791 compared with Rs. 28,63,059 last year. The average cost in educating boys fell slightly during the year, but there is an all round increase in the cost of girls' education.

2. Collegiate education—

There continue to be three Arts Colleges in the Province, namely :—

(i) Islamia College, Peshawar,
(ii) Edwardes College, Peshawar, and
(iii) Vedic Bharatri College, Dera Ismail Khan.

All these colleges are affiliated to the Punjab University. The Islamia College, Peshawar, is affiliated for the B.Sc. and B.A., also in the M.A. courses in Mathematics, English and Persian and the F.Sc. course in agriculture. The Edwardes College, Peshawar, is affiliated only for the B.A. course. The Vedic Bharatri College, Dera Ismail Khan, is affiliated for the F.A., and F.Sc., courses.

The total enrolment of the three colleges has risen from 640 to 762, viz., by 19.1 per cent. The increase is shared by all the three colleges,

Islamia College	...	90
Edwardes College	...	25
Vedic Bharatri College	...	7

The direct expenditure of the three colleges has risen from Rs. 2,45,168 to Rs. 2,66,392 :—

(i) Islamia College, Peshawar, from Rs. 1,70,222 to Rs. 1,89,173.
(ii) Edwardes College, Peshawar, from Rs. 53,451 to Rs. 54,558.
(iii) Vedic Bharatri College, Dera Ismail Khan, from Rs. 21,495 to Rs. 22,661.

The maintenance grants earned by these colleges in the year were :—

		Rs.
(i) Islamia College—		
Ordinary grant	...	1,05,000
Special grant	...	20,000
For Agriculture	...	7,200
For Police guard	...	3,213
Provident Fund grant	...	7,416
Total	...	1,42,829

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Total	...	25,101
(iii) Vedic Bharatri College—		
Ordinary grant	...	10,000
Provident Fund grant	...	449
Total	...	10,449

The average annual cost of educating a scholar was Rs. 349-9-6 against Rs. 400-9-7 in the previous year. This is due to the increase in the number of scholars attending these colleges, viz., by 19.1 per cent.

The question of establishing a University in the Province has been raised, but at present lack of funds is the chief obstacle.

3. Secondary education—anglo-vernacular—

The following table compares the statistical condition of Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools for boys of 1934 with that of 1933 :—

Year	Number of schools			Number of scholars			Number of scholars learning English	Direct expenditure			Staff	Result	
	High	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	Total	High	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	Total		High	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	Total		Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination	Anglo-Vernacular Middle
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1934 ...	35	12	47	14,789	2,919	17,708	10,375	6,61,068	87,154	7,48,222	708/795	919/1268	1365/1577
1933 ...	34	10	44	1,466	7,606	17,267	9,921	6,36,393	84,578	7,20,971	665/745	907/1313	1297/1528

The average cost of educating a boy in an Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School fell from Rs. 52-1-9 to Rs. 42-4-1. The figure for 1933 was Rs. 41-15-5. This decrease is due to the increased number of pupils and the decreased expenditure in these schools.

4. Vernacular—

The following table gives the figures for the vernacular secondary schools in the Province :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of scholars	Direct expenditure	Staff	Percentage of qualified teachers	Result of Vernacular Middle School Examination	Percentage of passes
			Rs.				
1934 ...	198	24,121	4,46,020	750/857	87·5	460/610	75·4
1933 ...	200	24,475	4,42,397	756/857	88·2	466/638	73·0

The equipment and libraries in these schools have been improved during the year and are now adequate. In both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools, Hockey, Football, Volley-ball and Indian games are regularly played where play grounds are available. Physical training was carried out in all schools during the year, but the standard is much higher in Anglo-Vernacular Schools as trained Instructors are employed. The swimming tank in the Pennel High School, Bannu, was in use throughout the hot weather and proved very popular.

5. Scouting—

The total number of Scouts during the year was 4,290 compared with 3,866, showing an increase of 424. The increase would have been more pronounced, but for the fact that the present object of the Association is to increase the efficiency of Scouts rather than to swell their numbers. Two Scouts and one Rover from this Province attended the International Jamboree held at Frankston, Australia, in December 1934. It is pleasing to note that a Scout Organiser, whose

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need in the Province had been felt for some time, was appointed in January 1935.

6. Primary education—

The number of primary schools for boys and the number of teachers and children in them at the end of the year were :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of scholars: Boys	Girls	Total	Direct expenditure	Teachers	Percentage of qualified men	Average attendance of pupils per school	Average attendance of pupils per school under district board management
					Rs.				
1934 ...	609	33,652	712	34,36	4,08,139	804/890	81·2	56·4	45·9
1933 ...	603	31,967	651	32,618	3,91,532	781/958	81·5	54·1	47·8

The distribution of primary schools according to management is given below :—

Year	District board	Municipal Board	Canton ment Board	Private bodies: Aided	Unaided	Total	Grand total
1934	561	20	1	23	4	27	609
1933	562	19	1	19	2	21	603

The number of primary schools for boys was 609, as against 603 for the previous year. The number of pupils attending these institutions has risen from 32,618 to 34,364 showing an increase of 5·4 per cent. The increase is shared by all districts except Dera Ismail Khan. It may be noted that 712 girls were reading in boys' schools as against 651 of the last year.

Direct expenditure on primary education has risen from Rs. 3,91,532 to Rs. 4,08,139. The increase of Rs. 16,607 is partly due to annual increments and partly to the addition of six new primary schools. The cost of maintaining a primary school for boys increased from Rs. 650 to Rs. 670.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a primary school for boys fell from Rs. 13-5-9 to Rs. 11-14-6, as the number of scholars has increased by 5·4.

The total number of teachers in primary schools for boys has risen from 958 to 990. The number of qualified teachers has risen from 781 to 804.

In the year 1931 out of 38,795 boys reading in the first class, only 7,237 have reached the fourth class in the year under report, that is 18.6 per cent. remained in school for the full 4 years' course. This means that the total wastage from class to class is on the increase and has reached the figure of 81.4 per cent. as compared with 78.4 per cent. last year. The causes for this wastage are two-fold :—

(a) The teaching in primary classes is dull and uninteresting. Only 35 per cent. of boys of school going age actually go to schools, and owing to the wastage only about 6 per cent. attain literacy.

(b) There is very little incentive for children to continue to remain literate after they leave school.

In order to avoid this wastage the experiment of teaching the following subjects of general ability has been tried :—

(i) Deciphering of Patwaris' papers.

(ii) Money-lender's book-keeping and letter reading.

(iii) Newspaper reading.

(iv) A rudimentary knowledge of gardening and agriculture.

The experiment is proving very successful.

Government have recently passed orders that the instruction of infants should be imparted in their mother tongue and that later Urdu and subsequently English should be taught, and where desirable, become the media of instruction. It is hoped in the near future to improve the efficiency of the teachers and to increase their numbers, as at present in 40 per cent. of all primary schools there is only a single teacher.

7. Female education—

The number of recognised institutions for girls at the end of the year was 155, 3 more than in the previous year. The number of pupils attending these schools rose from 13,938 to 14,443, an increase of 3.6 per cent. Two new district

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Chapter VII—Education

board schools were opened during the year, one at Ghazni Khel (Bannu) and the other at Shinkiari (Hazara). The communal distribution of pupils was as follows :—

Muslims	... 5,665
Sikhs	... 1,866
Hindus	... 6,805
Christians	... 92
Others	... 15
Total	... 14,443

The main types of recognised schools for girls in the Province are :—

Schools	Number	Enrolment	Average daily attendance
(1) Special schools ...	1	55	48
(2) High schools ..	3	489	422
(3) Anglo-vernacular middle schools.	8	1,713	1,478
(4) Vernacular middle schools	20	4,044	3,375
(5) Primary schools ...	123	8,142	6,799
Total ...	155	14,443	12,122

Owing to the raising of two large primary schools to the middle status, the enrolment in primary schools fell from 8,216 to 8,142, but the average daily attendance in these schools rose from 6,449 to 6,799. Both enrolment and attendance increased in all other types of schools.

Direct expenditure on secondary education rose from Rs. 1,34,421 in 1933 to Rs. 1,59,358. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school rose from Rs. 23-11-7 to Rs. 25-8-3. Expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 1,31,771 to Rs. 1,37,001. The cost of educating a girl in a primary school was Rs. 16-13-3 as against Rs. 16-0-7 last year.

The number of teachers employed in the Province in girls' schools was 571, as compared with 532 in 1933; 42 per cent. of these were trained.

Chapter VII—Education

A feature of the year was the increase in the number of girls studying English, as shown by the number of entries for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination which was double that of the previous year. The following table shows the excellent results obtained by girls in public examinations :—

Name of examination	Number of candidates	Number who passed	Pass percentage
(1) Lower primary ...	1,431	1,108	77
(2) Upper primary ...	1,137	854	75
(3) Middle ...	243	205	84
(4) Matriculation ...	17	12	71
(5) Junior vernacular ...	30	16	53

The instructional condition of the school is satisfactory. Thirty candidates appeared for the junior vernacular certificate examination and 16 passed. Special attention has been paid to the physical training of the students and a definite period has been set aside every day for drill and games.

The Girl Guide movement in the Province has made slow but steady progress during 1934. Experienced guides are still badly needed. A successful rally was held in the grounds of the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow in February, 1935. The occasion was honoured by the attendance of Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone and Her Excellency Lady Griffith.

8. The training of teachers—

The statistics of the Training School for Men at Peshawar are given below :—

Year	Number of institutions		Students	Direct expenditure	Results		Staff
	Training School	Total			Senior vernacular	Junior vernacular	
				Rs.			
1934 ...	1	1	102	32,807	$\frac{10}{13}$	$\frac{83}{89}$	$\frac{8}{8}$
1933 ...	1	1	102	31,362	...	...	$\frac{8}{8}$

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(5) Junior vernacular ...	30	16	53

The instructional condition of the school is satisfactory. Thirty candidates appeared for the junior vernacular certificate examination and 16 passed. Special attention has been paid to the physical training of the students and a definite period has been set aside every day for drill and games.

The Girl Guide movement in the Province has made slow but steady progress during 1934. Experienced guides are still badly needed. A successful rally was held in the grounds of the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow in February, 1935. The occasion was honoured by the attendance of Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone and Her Excellency Lady Griffith.

8. The training of teachers—

The statistics of the Training School for Men at Peshawar are given below :—

Year	Number of institutions		Students	Direct expenditure	Results		Staff
	Training School	Total			Senior vernacular	Junior vernacular	
				Rs.			
1934 ...	1	1	102	32,807	10/13	83/89	8/8
1933 ...	1	1	102	31,362	...	...	8/8

The year under report being the second and final year of the course which was instituted in place of the one year's course of training on April 1st, 1933, saw no change either in the number of students or in the strength of the staff.

The direct expenditure increased from Rs. 31,362 to Rs. 32,807; the increase of Rs. 1,445 being partly due to the accrual of increments to the teaching staff and partly to enhanced expenditure on scholarships and stipends. The average cost of training a male teacher in the two vernacular classes increased slightly from Rs. 307 to Rs. 321.

The Province continues to be indebted to the Punjab authorities for help in the training of anglo-vernacular teachers of both sexes. Four men from the settled districts with stipends of Rs. 25, one man from the Malakand Agency with a stipend of Rs. 27 and two men with no stipends were deputed for B.T. training at the Central Training College, Lahore.

The Government Normal School for Women at Peshawar is still the only training institution for women in the Province. The number of students on the roll was 55. Thirty were studying for the junior vernacular certificate and 25 for the senior. The figures below give the statistics for the year :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of students			Direct expenditure	Staff	Results	
		Senior vernacular	Junior vernacular	Total			Senior vernacular	Junior vernacular
					Rs.			
1934 ..	1	25	30	55	19,460	5/5	...	16/30
1933 ...	1	20	30	50	16,510	5/5	19/20	...

9. Education in agencies and tribal areas—

The general state of education for the year in the five Agencies and in the tribal areas attached to the five settled districts of the Province is included (the territory of the Wali

of Swat) is indicated by the figures of the table below :—

Year	Number of public schools	Number of scholars in public schools	Number of private schools	Number of private scholars	Total number of schools	Total number of scholars	Expenditure on public schools
							Rs.
1934	68	4,400	21	403	89	4,803	1,18,296
1933	68	4,561	17	354	85	4,915	1,06,775

These schools continue to be financed from the educational budgets placed at the disposal of Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners; and those of the Swat State from the Swat State funds. A subsidy of Rs. 1,800 for the maintenance of the primary department attached to the Saidu Sharif Middle School is still paid to the Wali. The increase of Rs. 1,521 in direct expenditure is due to the raising of the status of the Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Thana (Malakand), to that of a high school.

10. Miscellaneous activities—

A special feature of the year was the very large increase (from 13,540 to 42,794) of boys subjected to medical examination during the year, with the result that over 4,000 necessary operations were performed as compared with 1,272 in the previous year, while no less than 14,123 actually received treatment. Early medical attention of this kind should improve the physique of the youth of the Province.

The year under report being the second and final year of the course which was instituted in place of the one year's course of training on April 1st, 1933, saw no change either in the number of students or in the strength of the staff.

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CHAPTER VIII

FINANCE.

1. Finance—

The attached statements show in thousands of rupees the Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of the North-West Frontier Province for 1934-35 as compared with the year 1933-34.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 17,04 in the Revenue account. As the Hon'ble the Finance Member said at the end of the financial year in introducing the budget estimates for 1935-36 to the Legislative Council, the revenues of the Province are inelastic. The main sources of revenue are Land Revenue, Irrigation, Excise and Stamps. The receipts under these heads are still suffering from the effects of the economic crisis which arose in the years immediately preceding the reforms, but there are signs of returning prosperity, more particularly under Irrigation. The receipts (including the subvention of Rs. 1 crore from the Central Government) were Rs. 1,67,51 which showed a decrease of Rs. 5 lakhs as compared with the year 1933. This was due partly to the general economic depression, but even so receipts were higher than the figure of Rs. 1,66,27 which was considered as the standard at the time of fixing the subvention of Rs. 1 crore to the Province. Moreover this decrease was due partly to the fact that our Receipts in the previous year had been swollen by the collection of arrears, so that the total receipts during the year may be taken as very little below what may normally be expected.

The expenditure increased by Rs. 1,57. A total of Rs. 2,54 was due to the growth of beneficent departments, as a set-off against which there were savings under other heads—chiefly Forests.

No new taxes under the Scheduled Taxes Rules were introduced, nor were any changes made in the existing system of taxation. Work on the Malakand Hydro-Electric and the Paharpur Perennial Schemes was started during the course of the year. These schemes, when completed are expected to add considerably to the revenues of the Province.

2. Capital and Debt Head Accounts—

The opening balance under Capital and Debt Head Accounts on 1st April 1934 stood at Rs. 52, and receipts and disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 10,63 and Rs. 12,22 respectively. The disbursements were made partly out of revenue and partly by obtaining a loan of Rs. 5,71 from the Provincial Loans Fund. The total closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 13,63 inclusive of revenue heads.

CHAPTER VIII

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GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35

(In thousands of rupees)

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1933-34	Actuals, 1934-35
REVENUE		
REVENUE AND RECEIPTS		
V—Land Revenue (gross) ...	23,11	21,50
Deduct—Revenue credited to Irrigation ...	—1,81	--1,69
Net Land Revenue	21,30	19,81
VI—Excise	8,09	9,04
VII—Stamps	9,53	9,04
VIII—Forests	4,35	2,74
IX—Registration	70	66
XIII—Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—		
Direct Receipts	18,39	18,51
Indirect Credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,81	1,69
Gross amount	20,20	20,20
Deduct—Working Expenses ...	—9,25	—9,09
Net XIII—Irrigation Receipts ...	10,95	11,11

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1933-34	Actuals, 1934-35
EXPENDITURE		
EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE		
5—Land Revenue	3,30	3,42
6—Excise	85	75
7—Stamps	20	21
8—Forests	3,95	2,87
8-A—Forests	3	13
9—Registration	11	10
14—Interest on Irrigation Works ...	10,26	10,38
15—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, etc.—		
A—Irrigation Works in charge of Public Works Officers	2,94	2,28
A—Irrigation Works in charge of Civil Officers	11	13
B—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	69	87
16—Construction of Irrigation Works financed from Ordinary Revenues ...	...	...
19—Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	93	71
21—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	65	68
22—General Administration ...	19,05	19,37

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1933-34	Actuals, 1934-35
XIV—Irrigation Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	43	18
XVI—Interest	88	78
XVII—Administration of Justice ...	2,06	1,77
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements ...	,31	1,69
XIX—Police	9	23
XXI—Education	1,84	90
XXII—Medical	88	82
XXIII—Public Health	4	6
XXIV—Agriculture	49	62
XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments ...	61	71
XXX—Civil Works	5,80	5,13
XXXIII—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation ...	59	20
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing ...	40	41
XXXV—Miscellaneous	2,29	1,60
Revenue in England	...	1
Total Revenue ...	72,33	67,51
Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments Subvention from the Central Government	1,00,00	1,00,00
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.		
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses ...	15	13
Subvention from Central Road Development Fund ...	2,52	1,79
Famine Relief Fund	11	10
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—Other Appropriations	65	68
Carried over ...	...	...

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1933-34	Actuals, 1934-35
24—Administration of Justice ...	7,50	7,60
25—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	9,26	9,19
26—Police	31,07	31,05
30—Scientific Departments... ..	5	5
31—Education	19,51	20,97
32—Medical	5,44	5,80
33—Public Health	1,21	1,32
34—Agriculture	3,10	3,71
37—Miscellaneous Departments ...	16	16
41—Civil Works	31,56	31,44
43—Famine Relief	10	10
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	6,32	7,02
46—Stationery and Printing ...	2,36	2,32
47—Miscellaneous	1,09	1,25
52—Extraordinary Charges ...		3
Expenditure in England	5,44	4,90
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue ...	1,67,24	1,68,81
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.		
55—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ...	80	5,41
58—Hydro-Electric Schemes ...	...	1,23
60-B—Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	2,22	65
Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	3,02	7,29
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.		
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses ...	3	13
Carried over ...	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35

(In thousands of rupees)

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1933-34	Actuals, 1934-35
REVENUE		
REVENUE AND RECEIPTS		
V—Land Revenue (gross) ...	23,11	21,50
Deduct—Revenue credited to Irrigation ...	—1,81	—1,69
Net Land Revenue ...	21,30	19,81
VI—Excise ...	8,09	9,04
VII—Stamps ...	9,53	9,04
VIII—Forests ...	4,35	2,74
IX—Registration ...	70	66
XIII—Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—		
Direct Receipts ...	18,39	18,51
Indirect Credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	1,81	1,69
Gross amount ...	20,20	20,20
Deduct—Working Expenses ...	—9,25	—9,09
Net XIII—Irrigation Receipts ...	10,95	11,11

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1933-34	Actuals, 1934-35
EXPENDITURE		
EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE		
5—Land Revenue ...	3,30	3,42
6—Excise ...	85	75
7—Stamps ...	20	21
8—Forests ...	3,95	2,87
8-A—Forests ...	3	13
9—Registration ...	11	10
14—Interest on Irrigation Works ...	10,26	10,38
15—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, etc.—		
A—Irrigation Works in charge of Public Works Officers ...	2,94	2,28
A—Irrigation Works in charge of Civil Officers ...	11	13
B—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ...	69	87
16—Construction of Irrigation Works financed from Ordinary Revenues ...	...	...
19—Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	93	71
21—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	65	68
22—General Administration ...	19,05	19,37

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1933-34	Actuals, 1934-35
XIV—Irrigation Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept ...	43	18
XVI—Interest ...	88	78
XVII—Administration of Justice ...	2,06	1,77
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements ...	,31	1,69
XIX—Police ...	9	23
XXI—Education ...	1,84	90
XXII—Medical ...	88	82
XXIII—Public Health ...	4	6
XXIV—Agriculture ...	49	62
XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments ...	61	71
XXX—Civil Works ...	5,80	5,13
XXXIII—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation ...	59	20
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing ...	40	41
XXXV—Miscellaneous ...	2,29	1,60
Revenue in England ...	...	1
Total Revenue ...	72,33	67,51
Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments Subvention from the Central Government ...	1,00,00	1,00,00
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.		
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses ...	15	13
Subvention from Central Road Development Fund ...	2,52	1,79
Famine Relief Fund ...	11	10
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—Other Appropriations ...	65	68
Carried over ...	...	...

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1933-34	Actuals, 1934-35
24—Administration of Justice ...	7,50	7,60
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26—Police ...	31,07	31,05
30—Scientific Departments ...	5	5
31—Education ...	19,51	20,97
32—Medical ...	5,44	5,80
33—Public Health ...	1,21	1,32
34—Agriculture ...	3,10	3,71
37—Miscellaneous Departments ...	16	16
41—Civil Works ...	31,56	31,44
43—Famine Relief ...	10	10
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	6,32	7,02
46—Stationery and Printing ...	2,36	2,32
47—Miscellaneous ...	1,09	1,25
52—Extraordinary Charges ...		3
Expenditure in England ...	5,44	4,90
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58—Hydro-Electric Schemes ...	...	1,23
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Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	3,02	7,29
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.		
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses ...	3	13
Carried over ...	...	...

Chapter VIII—Finance

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—concluded

Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35—concluded

(in thousands of rupees)

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1933-34	Actuals, 1934-35	Heads of Account	Actuals, 1933-34	Actuals, 1934-35
Brought forward ...	...	...	Brought forward ...	...	...
REVENUE—concluded.			EXPENDITURE—concluded		
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—concld.			DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—concld.		
Suspense Account	11	5	Subvention from Central Road Development Fund	3,68	2,74
			Suspense Account	11	5
Total Deposits and Advances ...	3,54	2,75	Famine Relief Fund	...	...
			Miscellaneous Government Account ...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments ...	3,00	2,17			
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund ...	...	5,71	Total Deposits and Advances ...	3,82	2,92
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	1,78,87	1,78,14	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments...	1,78	1,33
			Advances from Provincial Loans Fund ...	65	68
Opening Balance	14,16	16,52	Total Expenditure ...	1,76,51	1,81,03
			Closing Balance ...	16,52	13,63
Grand total ...	1,93,03	1,94,66	Grand total ...	1,93,03	1,94,66

Chapter VIII—Finance

4. Excise—

Despite the fall in income from license fees on opium and liquors, the gross receipts fell by 1.4 per cent. only as compared with the previous year. The loss in license fees was counterbalanced by an increase in receipts from duty on country spirit and hemp drugs. The income during the year compared with the figures for the past 3 years is given in the table below :—

	1931	1932	1933	1934
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total gross income ...	8,95,607	8,77,323	832, 388	8,20,484
Expenditure ...	1,36,464	98,738	1,03,773	98,751
Net income ...	7,59,143	7,78,585	7,28,615	7,21,735

The expenditure during the year decreased by Rs. 5,022 as compared with the previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to lesser expenditure on the cost price of excise opium. The income from still-head duty increased from Rs. 3,57,634 to Rs. 3,92,411, the reason being that larger quantities of country spirit were imported by the Army.

The Murree Brewery Company held the only licence for the whole-sale vend of country spirit. Sales under this licence rose from 6,810 gallons to 10,008 gallons. No bottling licence was issued in the Province as the Murree Brewery Company imported and supplied bottled spirit direct from Rawalpindi.

The number of licences issued for the retail vend of country spirit remained at 30 ; the licence fees, however, fell from Rs. 2,06,665 to Rs. 1,83,347, mainly as the result of the general trade depression.

The number of foreign liquor fixed fee licences remained at 75. Out of this, 26 were for wholesale to the trade and the remainder for wholesale and retailsale to the public.

The number of canteen licences rose from 96 to 106. The sales of imported and Indian beer rose from 39,599

Chapter VIII—Finance

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—concluded

Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35—concluded

(in thousands of rupees)

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1933-34	Actuals, 1934-35	Heads of Account	Actuals, 1933-34	Actuals, 1934-35
Brought forward ...	...	...	Brought forward ...	...	...
REVENUE—concluded.			EXPENDITURE—concluded		
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Advances from Provincial Loans Fund ...	...	5,71	Total Deposits and Advances ...	3,82	2,92
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	1,78,87	1,78,14	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments...	1,78	1,33
			Advances from Provincial Loans Fund ...	65	68
Opening Balance	14,16	16,52	Total Expenditure ...	1,76,51	1,81,03
			Closing Balance ...	16,52	13,63
Grand total ...	1,93,03	1,94,66	Grand total ...	1,93,03	1,94,66

Chapter VIII—Finance

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The number of foreign liquor fixed fee licences remained at 75. Out of this, 26 were for wholesale to the trade and the remainder for wholesale and retailsale to the public.

The number of canteen licences rose from 96 to 106. The sales of imported and Indian beer rose from 39,599

and 87,344 gallons to 41,856 and 97,905 gallons, respectively.

The number of licences for the vend of opium increased from 50 to 51, but the revenue fell from Rs. 1,32,726 to Rs. 1,21,751. There was also a decrease of 62 seers in the issue of excise opium from Government Treasuries. The decrease was chiefly due to increased smuggling which is the result of extensive poppy cultivation and manufacture of opium on the borders of Afghanistan. Fresh smuggled opium can easily be obtained in the Province at about one quarter of the Government price.

During the year 5 opium smoking dens were raided under the Opium Smoking Act. 37 persons were arrested and 32 of them were convicted.

The figures relating to the sales and receipts from licit charas are given below :—

			1933	1934
(1) Sales	...	Seers	1,316	2,054
(2) License fees	...	Rs.	31,168	31,988
(3) Duty	...	Rs.	26,462	40,992
Total (2) and (3)	...		57,630	72,980

In consequence of the closure of illicit channels, the activities of the preventive staff and the reduced illicit imports during the year resulting from disturbances in Chinese Turkistan, the licit consumption of charas which had averaged roughly 1,200 seers a year for some years, rose to over 2,000 seers.

The following table shows the transactions at the Charas Warehouse at Chitral :—

		Mds.	Srs.	Total
(a) Last year's balance	..	254	14	75
(b) Imported from Yarkand during the years	...	250	15	6
Total of (a) and (b)	...	504	30	1
(c) Exported in bond to Hoshiarpur	...	94	39	45
(d) Balance at the close of the year	...	409	30	35

The Provincial Warehouse at Peshawar drew no stock from Chitral during the year as the balance left over from last year was sufficient for the demand.

The consumption of dutiable bhang fell from 5,910 to 5,785 seers. It grows wild throughout the Province and can be collected without restrictions upto one seer, the legal limit of possession. The number of licences for the sale of cocaine increased from 8 to 9 and sales rose from 6 ozs., 2 drms., 44 grs. to 9 ozs., 1 dr., 2 grs. Despite the total prohibition of this drug in the Province, except for medical and surgical requirements, the use of smuggled cocaine is quite common in the Peshawar District. It is satisfactory to note that 3 cases of cocaine smuggling were detected in this district and all of them ended in conviction.

The number of cases under the Excise Act relating to intoxicating liquors rose from 22 to 25, of which 10 were of a serious nature. The number of cases, trials and convictions under the head "charas" fell from 75, 63 and 57 to 68, 48 and 43, respectively. The number of offences under the Opium Act rose from 90 to 108, of which 107 ended in conviction.

5. Income Tax—

Changes in the Income Tax Law and Procedure—

(a) The operations of Section 20-A which came into working during the year proved extremely useful in taxing interest from Bank deposits, most of which used to escape tax in the past. The assessment and refunds relating to deceased persons have been placed on a satisfactory and equitable footing by the provisions of the newly introduced Sections 24-B and 49-B.

(b) The exemption from income tax on pay between 1,000 and 1,999 per annum and the 25 per cent. surcharge sanctioned by the Government of India on 1st April 1933, was withdrawn during the year in so far as it related to personnel brought on the revised rates of pay.

6. Salient features of business and trade conditions—

On the whole the trade conditions did not show any signs of improvement. An appreciable amount of capital

Chapter VIII—Finance

and 87,344 gallons to 41,856 and 97,905 gallons, respectively.

The number of licences for the vend of opium increased from 50 to 51, but the revenue fell from Rs. 1,32,726 to Rs. 1,21,751. There was also a decrease of 62 seers in the issue of excise opium from Government Treasuries. The decrease was chiefly due to increased smuggling which is the result of extensive poppy cultivation and manufacture of opium on the borders of Afghanistan. Fresh smuggled opium can easily be obtained in the Province at about one quarter of the Government price.

During the year 5 opium smoking dens were raided under the Opium Smoking Act. 37 persons were arrested and 32 of them were convicted.

The figures relating to the sales and receipts from licit charas are given below :—

		1933	1934
(1) Sales ...	Seers	1,316	2,054
(2) License fees ...	Rs.	31,168	31,988
(3) Duty ...	Rs.	26,462	40,992
Total (2) and (3) ...		57,630	72,980

In consequence of the closure of illicit channels, the activities of the preventive staff and the reduced illicit imports during the year resulting from disturbances in Chinese Turkistan, the licit consumption of charas which had averaged roughly 1,200 seers a year for some years, rose to over 2,000 seers.

The following table shows the transactions at the Charas Warehouse at Chitral :—

	Mds.	Srs.	Total
(a) Last year's balance	254	14	75
(b) Imported from Yarkand during the years ...	250	15	6
Total of (a) and (b) ...	504	30	1
(c) Exported in bond to Hoshiarpur ...	94	39	45
(d) Balance at the close of the year ...	409	30	35

Chapter VIII—Finance

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was gradually withdrawn from the local trade and was either diverted to new industrial enterprises in other provinces or invested in house property. Owing to the general depression and market fluctuations caused by internal and external competitions, the extension of business was considered risky. Agricultural prices improved a little during the year but consumers' capacity to buy was still on the decline. The tax raised in respect of the main business heads during the last 3 years is given below :—

	1932 Lakhs	1933 Lakhs	1934 Lakhs
Legal profession	.10	·13	·14
Moneylending—			
(a) Rural	·46	·42	·14
(b) Urban	·92	·64	1·07
Piecegoods	·56	·52	·39
Flour Mills	·02	·03	·01
Timber	·07	·08	·09
Contracts	1·07	1·02	·40

The recent anti-usury movements assisted by legal measures of indebtedness relief produced a general campaign against the destructive methods of money-lenders ; consequently rural money-lending received a gradual set-back. The present decline, however, was due to the fall in the prices of agricultural produce and the zamindars' inability to repay loans.

The figure under the head " Money-lending—(b) Urban " shows a large increase, which is due to misclassification last year. In actual fact there was a slight decline due to the failure of a few local banking firms during the past 2 or 3 years.

The slight decrease under the head " piecegoods " was due to the fall in prices, on account of the influx of Japanese goods.

7. Collection and arrears—

The net collections and arrears at the end of the year were Rs. 11,11,138 and Rs. 1,06,007 respectively, compared with Rs. 10,82,211 and Rs. 92,525 last year. The amount written off as irrecoverable from the arrears brought forward increased from Rs. 1,300 odd to Rs. 1,600 odd.

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CHAPTER IX

AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY.

1. Rainfall and harvests—

The rainfall during the month of May 1934 was much below average in all the districts of the Province, but was above average in the North Waziristan and Kurram Agencies. In June the rainfall was above normal throughout the Province except in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, where it was below normal. The rainfall in July was again above average throughout the Province except in the Peshawar and Kohat Districts. In August and September there was deficient rainfall almost everywhere in the Province. October was a dry month. The general result was that the area that failed to yield a crop was greater than that in the preceding kharif throughout the Province, except in the Peshawar District and Kurram Agency. The failed area increased chiefly in the Hazara, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan Districts and was due to the paucity of rain in September and October.

2. Calamities—

Hailstorms occurred in a few villages of the Kohat and Bannu Districts and the Kurram Agency, and caused some damage to standing crops. Malarial fever prevailed in the Peshawar District and North Waziristan Agency, and small-pox caused some loss of life in the Bannu District. Hæmorrhagic septicæmia and rinderpest appeared amongst cattle in some parts of the Bannu Tahsil. These epidemics, however, were not so serious as to hamper agricultural operations to any appreciable extent.

3. Sown and cropped areas of the year—

The total area sown during the year 1934 amounted to 2,554,798 acres. This was nearly 4 per cent. less than

that sown in the previous year, and about 3 per cent. less than the normal area of 2,623,850 acres. The decrease is chiefly confined to the Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts and occurred both on irrigated and unirrigated areas.

The total area harvested amounted to 2,127,592 acres. This was 6 per cent. more than the area harvested in the preceding year and also slightly better than the normal area of 2,108,950 acres. The area that failed to yield crops was 427,206 acres, or 17 per cent. of the total area sown. It was 11 per cent. less than the normal failed area of 514,900 acres.

4. Kharif harvest—

The total area sown during the kharif 1934 amounted to 948,155 acres. This was 51,334 acres, or 5 per cent. less than that sown in the previous kharif and about 1 per cent. less than the normal area of 952,150 acres. This decrease which is shared by all districts except Peshawar, was confined to the unirrigated lands and was due to heavy floods early in the year, which rendered large areas unfit for sowings.

The total area which failed to mature was 200,541 acres, or 21 per cent. of the total area sown, as compared with 202,108 acres, or 20 per cent. in the preceding kharif. Of the total failed area 13.5 per cent. occurred on irrigated lands and 86.5 per cent. on unirrigated tracts.

The total area harvested during the kharif 1934 amounted to 747,614 acres, or 79 per cent. of the total area sown. This was 49,767 acres, or 7 per cent. less than the area harvested in the preceding kharif. As compared with the previous year the irrigated area increased by 30,280 acres, or 7 per cent., but the unirrigated area decreased by 80,047 acres, or 23 per cent. The harvest on the whole was about 2 per cent. less than the normal.

5. Rabi harvest—

The climatic conditions throughout the Province were generally unfavourable for rabi sowings and the total area sown decreased by 47,060 acres, or 3 per cent. as compared

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5. Rabi harvest—

The climatic conditions throughout the Province were generally unfavourable for rabi sowings and the total area sown decreased by 47,060 acres, or 3 per cent. as compared

with the previous year and 4 per cent. below the normal figure of 1,671,700 acres. The decrease is shared by all the districts and was due to want of rain at the time of sowing. Of the total area sown, 86 per cent. matured as against 72 and 81 per cent. for the preceding rabi and the normal area respectively. The rabi harvest was on the whole normal.

6. Irrigated area—

The total area of crops irrigated during the year amounted to 991,925 acres as against 967,359 acres in the previous year, and an average figure of 967,500 acres. It represented 39 per cent. of the total area sown. The increase occurred chiefly in the Peshawar District, where the area irrigated by Government canals increased by 11,662 acres. The number of wells in use during the year under report decreased by 532, the decrease being confined entirely to the Peshawar District.

7. Produce—

Rice is chiefly grown in the Hazara and Peshawar Districts and the Kurram Agency. The total area sown amounted to 38,665 acres and was 0.6 per cent. less than the last year's area. The total estimated produce of uncleaned rice was 19,469 tons (average 1,128 lbs. per acre) as against 15,927 tons (average 917 lbs. per acre) in the previous year. The gross outturn was 12 per cent. above the normal. The total acreage under jowar decreased from 85,940 to 77,362. The decrease occurred mainly in the Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The total estimated produce was 9,506 tons as compared with 10,779 tons in the preceding year. The gross yield was 34 per cent. below the normal as compared with 25 per cent. in the previous year. The area under bajra decreased from 190,622 acres to 145,538 acres. The decrease was entirely confined to the Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The gross outturn was 57 per cent. below the normal as against 29 per cent. in the preceding year. The area sown with maize was 475,167 acres as compared with 465,384 acres last year, representing 19 per cent. of the

total area sown. The total estimated produce was 212,691 tons as against 188,841 tons in the preceding year. The crop was 5 per cent. below the normal.

Sugarcane is chiefly grown in the Peshawar and Bannu Districts. The sown area decreased by 6,547 acres as compared with the figure of the preceding year. The decrease occurred entirely in the Peshawar District and was due to the low price of gur. The total estimated yield amounted to 40,734 tons as compared with 54,368 tons in the preceding year. The gross yield was 2 per cent. below the normal. The area under cotton was 15,038 acres as compared with 20,890 acres in the preceding year. The decrease was shared by all the districts. The estimated outturn of unginned cotton was 2,711 tons as against 2,805 tons in the previous year, and 5,587 tons normal. The gross produce was 51 per cent. below the normal.

Wheat is the most important crop in the Province and represented 39 per cent. of the total area sown. The total area sown with wheat amounted to 997,500 acres as compared with 1,041,186 acres in the preceding year. The total estimated yield was 237,782 tons as against 239,408 tons last year. The yield was average on both irrigated and unirrigated lands. The gross produce was 3 per cent. above the normal. The area sown with barley amounted to 129,868 acres as against 134,669 acres in the previous year or a decrease of 4,801 acres. The decrease mainly occurred in the Hazara and Peshawar Districts. The gross yield amounted to 40,523 tons and was 59 per cent. below the normal.

Gram is chiefly grown in the Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The area sown with gram amounted to 219,448 acres as against 222,606 acres in the preceding year ; this represented 9 per cent. of the total area sown. The total produce is estimated at 28,975 tons as compared with 20,294 tons in the previous year and 38,902 tons normal. The gross outturn was 26 per cent. below the normal. The total acreage under rapeseed decreased from 111,745 to 64,748. The decrease occurred mainly in the Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The total estimated yield decreased from 8,649 tons to

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6,361 tons. The gross yield was 55 per cent. below the normal, compared with 38 per cent. last year.

8. Prices—

The prices of all food-grains were again very low throughout the Province as compared with normal figures. The depression in prices corresponds with the world-wide depression in trade and prices. Stocks of food-grains were generally sufficient to meet the normal local requirements of the Province.

9. Agricultural stock—

A quinquennial census of cattle was taken in February 1935. Excluding bull, young stock (calves), cow buffaloes, young stock (buffalo-calves), sheep, goats, donkeys and carts there has been a general decrease in all classes of agricultural stock.

Fodder was generally sufficient throughout the Province. Drinking water was again procurable with difficulty in the Teri Tahsil, Kohat District, where schemes for sinking wells have been put into effect, but without much success.

10. Condition of agricultural population—

Owing to the fall in prices, the contraction in the credit of the cultivator, the depression in trade and the shortage of money, the condition of the agricultural population is not flourishing. The wages of agricultural labourers have not fallen to the same extent as prices.

11. Work of the Agricultural Department—

The year was one of considerable activity and expansion on the part of the Agricultural Department. The Experimental Farm at Naurang Serai in the Bannu District, started in 1934, was developed and put into its stride. Two new appointments of Agricultural Assistants were created. Arrangements were made with the Islamia College for analysis of soils and other chemical work in connection with Agriculture. For the first time in the history of the Province distribution on the same lines and scale as in the

Punjab was started. The Department has been allotted one quarter of the total taccavi provision for the Province, and is now issuing advances through the Revenue Department for purchase of seeds and improved agricultural instruments and manures. An organisation has been set up for crushing bones and treating them to convert the insoluble phosphate into soluble form. The manure so made is issued on taccavi to zamindars. The fruit from the Government Farm is sold departmentally and valuable information on marketing problems has been collected. Coimbatore canes are rapidly displacing the indigenous Paundah.

12. Veterinary—

A total of 223 bulls, including Dhanni, Montgomery and buffalo bulls were at stud during the year as against 234 in the previous year and 15,159 cows were covered as compared with 14,796 last year. The Montgomery like the Dhanni breed seemed to be gaining in popularity and as a consequence the milk strain among village cattle improved considerably. A sheep-breeding scheme was introduced in the Kaghan Valley ; 20 dale rams and 15 ewes were imported from the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, and were distributed amongst breeders in the valley. Horse-breeding operations, however, owing largely to the increase in mechanical transport, have not expanded and the number of stud horses dropped from 16 to 14.

There were 15 donkey stallions at stud during the year and they covered 675 mares as against 696 during the preceding year.

It is satisfactory to note that mortality among animals decreased considerably, especially among bovines. There were 11,943 seizures and 2,043 deaths compared with 27,128 seizures and 6,363 deaths last year. Among equines, however, there was an increase both in seizures and in deaths, the figures during the year being 108 cases and 21 deaths as against 14 cases and 2 deaths last year. Glanders and tetanus have been the chief diseases among equines and foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest and hæmorrhagic septicæmia among bovines.

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Chapter IX—Agriculture and Veterinary

The decrease in mortality amongst cattle was partly due to preventive inoculation. 16,852 cattle were inoculated for rinderpest by the "serum alone" method during the year as against 26,183 last year, and although there were 76 outbreaks of the disease, these were rapidly brought under control by prompt measures on the part of the department. Scientific methods of treatment are no longer looked upon with apathy in rural areas and villagers are now keen to avail themselves of veterinary treatment.

During the year 5,704 villages were visited by the subordinate staff as compared with 5,966 in the preceding year. The number of animals castrated and treated for non-contagious diseases by the staff on tour was 25,153 and 45,548 respectively, against 28,422 and 47,401 last year.

There were 43 veterinary hospitals and rural dispensaries at work during the year compared with 40 last year. At these institutions 153,411 animals received treatment against 127,737 in the past year, which showed the increasing popularity of the department.

Besides the permanent hospitals and dispensaries, 62 touring dispensaries were at work in the outlying areas; these were attended once a week by the nearest veterinary assistants. The opening of these centres at important places has brought veterinary aid within easy reach of the zamindars. The table below shows the detail of the work performed in these dispensaries :—

Serial No.	Name of District or Agency	Number of touring dispensaries	Work performed		
			Contagious diseases	Non-contagious diseases	Castration
1	Peshawar ...	18	95	6,019	3,053
2	Hazara ...	10	66	4,992	2,389
3	Kohat ...	8	15	2,693	1,240
4	Bannu ...	8	24	2,792	2,065
5	Dera Ismail Khan ...	10	20	2,799	1,605
6	Malakand ...	1	...	675	475
7	Kurram ...	7	1	3,302	2,684
	Total ...	62	221	[illegible]	13,511

Chapter IX—Agriculture and Veterinary

Three of these institutions were converted into permanent rural veterinary dispensaries.

Four cattle fairs and horse shows were held in the Province during the year, one at Haripur, another at Kohat and two at Mardan. The cattle collected at these shows illustrated various stages of the improvement effected in the indigenous breed of cattle through the system of subsidy bulls and showed the remarkable success which has been achieved in the short period of 6 years during which the system has been in force in the Province.

There were 10 Frontier students studying at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, at the beginning of the year. During the year two more students were admitted and two left the college after qualifying as L. V. P., thus there were 10 Government stipendiaries at the college at the close of the year.

Chapter IX—Agriculture and Veterinary

The decrease in mortality amongst cattle was partly due to preventive inoculation. 16,852 cattle were inoculated for rinderpest by the "serum alone" method during the year as against 26,183 last year, and although there were 76 outbreaks of the disease, these were rapidly brought under control by prompt measures on the part of the department. Scientific methods of treatment are no longer looked upon with apathy in rural areas and villagers are now keen to avail themselves of veterinary treatment.

During the year 5,704 villages were visited by the subordinate staff as compared with 5,966 in the preceding year. The number of animals castrated and treated for non-contagious diseases by the staff on tour was 25,153 and 45,548 respectively, against 28,422 and 47,401 last year.

There were 43 veterinary hospitals and rural dispensaries at work during the year compared with 40 last year. At these institutions 153,411 animals received treatment against 127,737 in the past year, which showed the increasing popularity of the department.

Besides the permanent hospitals and dispensaries, 62 touring dispensaries were at work in the outlying areas; these were attended once a week by the nearest veterinary assistants. The opening of these centres at important places has brought veterinary aid within easy reach of the zamindars. The table below shows the detail of the work performed in these dispensaries :—

Serial No.	Name of District or Agency	Number of touring dispensaries	Work performed		
			Contagious diseases	Non-contagious diseases	Castration
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CHAPTER X

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Forests—

General.—All the Crown lands in the Trans-Indus districts were inspected by the Divisional Forest Officer and the Conservator during the year with a view to preservation. It was considered that only Rakh Borakka in the Kohat District, and part of Rakh Budin in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts were worth conserving as forests. It was proposed that these two Rakhs should be handed over to the Forest Department for conservation and management, together with Rakh Bandkori in the Dera Ismail Khan District, which would be converted into an irrigated planatation. The acceptance of this proposal would at least ensure the conservation of such State owned forests as have not already been denuded beyond the hope of redemption, and would provide for an adequate future supply of firewood to the southern part of the Province.

Considerable attention was paid to research and particularly to the problem of the regeneration of the blue pine forests. The experimental work, regarding the formation of irrigated plantations in the plains gave satisfactory results, and proved that sissoo can be raised in this locality with little difficulty.

Owing to the smallness of the cadre, it was found impracticable to separate the Provincial Forest Service from that of the Punjab, but a separate cadre consisting of volunteers was formed in the subordinate service as few who were serving on the joint cadre are residents of this Province. Some years must necessarily elapse before complete separation can be effected.

Little progress was made in afforestation in most of the Trans-Frontier Agencies and States owing to the obstruction on the part of the villagers. It is satisfactory to note that

the forests in the Shia Salient were thoroughly inspected and found to be well-conserved. Proposals for the management of these forests were under the consideration of Government at the end of the year.

2. Forest Settlement—

Final orders were passed on the Khawara Forest Settlement Report and 13,000 acres were declared reserved forest under the Indian Forest Act. The settlement operations of Rakh Manakrai, in the Hazara District, were completed during the year and a report has been submitted to Government, but orders on the report had not been passed at the end of the year.

3. Working plans—

With the exception of the Kaghan forests, which owing to their steepness have to be managed under the selection system, all the forests in the Hazara District are under plans prescribing concentrated regeneration under the uniform system with yields prescribed by volume. A start was made during the year with the working plan for the Lower Siran chir forests, and as the adjoining Agror forests are under exactly the same system of management but under a separate plan, opportunity was taken to carry out the revision of both plans at the same time and to bring the whole area under a single working plan. The working plan most urgently in need of revision is that of the Galis forests, where owing to the delay that has occurred in obtaining regeneration, fellings have had to be held up for a number of years. No further progress was made in the working plans of the Trans-Frontier areas.

4. Communications and buildngs—

Three miles of new bridle paths and a bridge over the Bhunja Nala were constructed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,580 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. The Thai-Kalabagh ropeway was used for about two months in order to keep it in running order and also to carry military stores to the Galis. It was not used regularly as no firewood was exported from the Gali forests. Seven new buildings were constructed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 6,046.

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The total expenditure on communications and buildings including the Thai-Kalabagh ropeway amounted to Rs. 34,344 compared with Rs. 27,449 last year.

5. General protection—

The total number of forest offences reported was 3,549 as against 4,062 last year and 3,943 the average of the past three years. The statement below compares in detail by divisions the offences under various heads :—

Division	Fire cases		Unauthorised fellings		Unauthorised grazing		Other offences		Total	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Gallis ...	9	12	1,010	572	1,571	979	380	890	2,970	2,453
Kagan ...	12	16	222	212	357	287	7	8	598	[illegible]23
Peshawar ...	...	...	135	48	140	285	219	240	4[illegible]0	573
Total ...	21	28	1,367	832	2,063	1,551	606	1,138	4,062	3,549

The number of cases taken to court during the year was 733 as compared with 923 last year and 497 the average of the past three years. Adding 752 cases pending from last year, there were 1,485 cases before the courts for disposal. Of these 7 cases were filed by courts, 4 written off being very old, 5 withdrawn and 556 decided, leaving 913 cases still pending at the close of the year. Out of 556 cases decided, convictions were obtained in 498 cases or 89.6 per cent. as against 78.8 per cent. last year. The punishments awarded were generally adequate. A special magistrate for trying forest cases in the Hazara District was appointed in November 1934 ; this led to a more speedy disposal of cases, the number decided during the year being 118 greater than those decided last year. The total amount of compensation realised from compounded cases was Rs. 7,588 compared with Rs. 8,473 last year.

Protective measures were undertaken for 94,804 acres as against 94,806 acres last year. Of this area 3,245 acres or 3·4 per cent. were burnt compared with 1·7 per cent. last year. The total expenditure on fire protection was Rs. 970 which was spent on clearing fire lines, keeping paths clear of fallen needles, departmental burning and the

employment of fire watchers. Twenty-eight cases of fire, burning 3,245 acres, were reported during the year as against 21 cases burning 1,738 acres last year. Fifteen fires, burning 2,752 acres, were classed as malicious compared to 7 fires, burning 268 acres, last year and the remaining 13 fires were accidental.

The total number of animals recorded to have grazed and browsed during the year in an area of 199 square miles is 24,832 as against 24,950 animals over an area of 284 square miles last year. This gave an average of 5.13 acres per animal. These figures do not include the animals grazed in the forests leased for grazing, of which no record is kept. The total revenue realised from grazing and grass cutting was Rs. 5,459 as against Rs. 5,577 last year and Rs. 6,297, the average of the last three years.

The number of cattle impounded was 555 compared with 809 last year and 866 the average of the past three years.

The damage done by voles in two of the Chhatri compartments in the Galis division still continued, and silvicultural operations there were confined to planting walnut root and shoot cuttings in wire mesh cylinders. This method has given complete immunity and the cost was considerably reduced during the year by using smaller cylinders.

6. Silviculture—

There was no change in the system under which the forests are being managed. The table below shows the progress made in regenerating the forests :—

Division	Area regenerated during the year		Area afforested during the year	Total area	Cost of regneration during the year including tending
	Mainly natural	Mainly artificial			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs.
Galis ...	...	154	...	154	5,826
Kagan ...	689	...	...	689	6,156
Peshawar ...	...	...	10	10	2,344
Total ...	689	154	10	853	14,326

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Chapter X—Productio

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average of the three preceding

Year	Timber			
	Extracted cubic feet sold (in thousands)	Percentage of total outturn	Value	Extr ed cu feet (i tho and
			Rs.	
1934 ...	1,562	97	1,87,337	1(
1933 ...	1,432	96	1,31,813	18
Average 1931 to 1933 ...	1,0[illegible]7	74	97,2[illegible]1	18

The increase under timber i

Chapter X—Production and Distribution

Improvement fellings and thinnings were carried out over 931 acres in the Galis division and over 3,269 acres in the Kagan division. In the Trans-Frontier forests, improvement fellings were carried out over 980 acres in the local felling series of the Swat-Kohistan working plan to meet the requirements of the State and of the local villagers, while thinnings were carried out over 892 acres of the Peiwar Kotal forests in the Kurram Agency.

Two more nurseries were started in the Galis division for the re-stocking of areas in which there is little likelihood of natural regeneration coming in within a reasonable time. In this division nursery work has now reached a high standard. In the Peshawar division the nurseries at Nowshera and Cherat were maintained in order to supply a stock of plants for the Pabbi sample plot and the Cherat cantonment forest and a large experimental nursery was started at Razmak, to test the suitability of various species for afforestation operations in the Waziristan hills.

7. Exploitation—

The following statement compares the produce extracted departmentally with that extracted last year and the average of the past three years :—

Year	Timber		Firewood		Minor produce		Total value of disposals
	Extracted cubic feet sold (in thousands)	Percentage of total outturn	Extracted cubic feet sold (in thousands)	Percentage of total outturn	Extracted	Percentage of total outturn	
					Rs.		Rs.
1934 ...	33	2	88	5	50,779	76	76,362
1933 ...	50	3	138	6	55,219	77	2,04,122
Average 1931 to 1933 ...	370	26	220	11	43,496	74	5,27,562

Departmental lumbering works have been totally discontinued and the only timber now extracted by the department is for use on its own works. The decrease in firewood is due to the military authorities in the Galis using coal instead of firewood for part of the summer and to the

Chapter X—Production and Distribution

stoppage of the supply to the military units at Kakul and Abbottabad.

The following table compares the produce extracted by purchasers and its value with the figures for 1933 and the average of the three preceding years :—

Year	Timber			Firewood			Minor produce	
	Extracted cubic feet sold (in thousands)	Percentage of total outturn	Value	Extracted cubic feet sold (in thousands)	Percentage of total outturn	Value	Value	Percentage of total outturn
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
1934 ...	1,562	97	1,87,337	164	8	10,016	6,453	10
1933 ...	1,432	96	1,31,813	187	10	10,905	6,730	9
Average 1931 to 1933 ...	1,0[illegible]7	74	97,[illegible]1	180	9	10,011	7,203	12

The increase under timber is due to sales of trees from forests in arrears and the decrease under firewood is due to the stoppage of sales of debris. The small decrease in revenue from minor produce is due to there being no demand for medicinal herbs in the Kagan division.

8. Financial results—

The following statement compares the revenue and expenditure of the year with those of the previous year and the average of the preceding five years :—

	1934	1933	Average of 1929 to 1933
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total revenue ...	2,74,181	4,35,260	7,14,907
Total expenditure ...	3,00,607	3,98,670	6,85,057
Surplus or deficit ...	−26,426	+36,590	+29,850

The revenue receipts were Rs. 1,61,079 less than in the previous year. The main reasons for the decrease were :—

(a) The full yield was not available from the Lower Siran forests, while the main fellings in the Galis' division were held in abeyance pending the detailed examination of the regeneration areas.

(b) Almost all the balance of departmental timber had been disposed of in previous years.

(c) The demand for resin was reduced owing to the favourable American exchange making it impossible for Indian products to be sold profitably in European markets.

(d) A smaller demand for firewood owing to the military having started to use coal in the Gali cantonments.

The expenditure under conservancy, maintenance and regeneration showed a decrease of Rs. 85,351, which was mainly due to the cessation of departmental exploitation, and the reduction in the quantity of crude resin required by the Jallo factory. The expenditure under establishment (non-voted and voted) showed a total decrease of Rs. 19,148, which was due partly to transfers between the Punjab and this Province, and partly to larger allocations to the capital account. Interest on capital expenditure also showed a decrease of Rs. 1,669 owing to the reduction in the rate of interest. Excluding establishment charges, capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,047 as compared with Rs. 1,814 last year, the increase being due to more extensive road and building construction.

The value of dead stock fell from Rs. 3,47,050 to Rs. 3,37,543 at the close of the year, the decrease being due to depreciation charges.

9. Joint Stock Companies—

During the year 7 new companies limited by shares were registered as compared with 4 in the preceding year. The total authorized capital of the newly registered companies is Rs. 15,65,000 and their aggregate subscribed and paid-up capital amounted to Rs. 3,03,350 and

Rs. 86,361 respectively. No new company limited by guarantee was registered during the year. One company namely " The Frontier Development Corporation Limited, Peshawar ", closed down during the year. Necessary action under Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act is being taken and its name will be struck off the registers after the usual procedure. Thus the number of companies in operation limited by shares at the end of the year was 18 as against 12 in the preceding year. During the year under report the company " B. D. Mehra and Company Limited, Peshawar " was struck off the registers as a defunct company under Section 247 of the Act.

During the year " The Frontier Insurance Company Limited, Peshawar " changed its name with the approval of the Government in accordance with Section 11 (4) of the Act. The new name assumed was " The Standard of India Insurance Company Limited, Peshawar ".

There were six social clubs in existence, which shows no change from the previous year.

" The Standard of India Insurance Company Limited, Peshawar " commenced life assurance business on the 26th January, 1935, after complying with the provisions of Section 4 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912. The Muhiyal Mutual Family Relief Fund, Peshawar, which was the only Provident Insurance Society in this Province during the year has filed its balance sheet and revenue account as required by Section 14 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act (Act V of 1912). No other society under this Act was registered during the year.

The following six new societies were registered under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860, bringing the total to 42 :—

(1) Gurdawara Committee Shriman Bhai Joga Singh Ji, Peshawar.

(2) Anjuman-i-Islamia, Kot Najibullah.

(3) Auqaf Committee, Kasim Ali Khan and Khurda Faroshan Mosques, Peshawar.

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(5) Anjuman-i-Muhafiz-i-Yatima, North-West Frontier Province, Peshawar.

(6) Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Peshawar Cantonment.

The total fees realized on account of registration fee, etc., and credited to Government during the year amounted to Rs. 1,937-15-0 as compared with Rs. 1,230-2-0 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the corresponding increase in the number of new registrations.

10. Factories—

There were 27 factories on the register during the year, which is the same as the figure for the previous year. Eighteen of these were Government and Local Fund Factories and the remaining 9 were privately owned. Twenty-four worked during the year as compared with 26 in the previous year. The Heavy Repair Workshop was closed down in the middle of November 1934. The number of operatives employed in factories decreased during the year from 1,312 to 1,099; the reduction being mainly in the number of persons employed in the ordnance factories, which was 457 compared with 622 in the previous year. All the operatives employed in factories during the year were males. No women or children were employed as the cotton ginning factories, where this type of labour is normally used, remained closed throughout the year.

Of the 24 factories which worked during the year, 12 were inspected once, 4 twice and 8 remained uninspected. The total number of inspections, therefore, was 20 as compared with 30 in the previous year. The water-supply, lighting, ventilation and general sanitary conditions in all factories were found to be satisfactory.

The cost of skilled labour decreased slightly during the year while the cost of unskilled labour remained steady. The general health of factory workers was good throughout the year. No outbreak of any epidemic disease was reported. Only one minor accident occurred during the year.

The Government Printing Press, Peshawar, was granted exemption three times during the year in order to meet

the urgent printing work of the Legislative Council and the Finance Department.

11. Co-operatives societies

Progress made in the last two years is shown in the table below :—

Form of society	Societies on 31st July			Members on 31st July			Working capital on 31st July		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Bank ...	1	3	3	185	357	453	5,96,549	8,06,535	8,70,290
Agricultural credit ..	353	408	470	8,280	9,579	11,241	6,91,998	7,75,818	8,88,008
Non-agricultural credit ...	2	2	2	817	682	719	2,37,185	2,07,586	2,32,352
Non-agricultural non-credit ...	18	26	37	759	1,286	1,745	60,813	89,785	1,13,714
Agricultural non-credit ...	8	12	17	2,031	3,791	5,501	...	...	1,258
Total ...	382	451	529	12,072	15,695	19,659	15,86,545	18,79,724	21,05,622

There is a total increase of 78 societies compared with 69 last year and 77 the year before. Membership has increased by nearly 4,000, an increase which is again slightly larger than in the two previous years. Steady progress has thus been maintained, and it is hoped that the dangers which attend an indiscriminate increase of societies have been avoided. In the Northern Circle in particular there is undoubtedly an increasing demand for the formation of societies and a careful selection has to be made before the decision is made to register. In most of the Southern Circle conditions are somewhat different, since the movement is younger and the difficulty is rather in forming societies among people hitherto ignorant of their working, which are to have more than a paper existence. Of the new societies, 62 are concerned with credit and of the

(5) Anjuman-i-Muhafiz-i-Yatima, North-West Frontier Province, Peshawar.

(6) Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Peshawar Cantonment.

The total fees realized on account of registration fee, etc., and credited to Government during the year amounted to Rs. 1,937-15-0 as compared with Rs. 1,230-2-0 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the corresponding increase in the number of new registrations.

10. Factories—

There were 27 factories on the register during the year, which is the same as the figure for the previous year. Eighteen of these were Government and Local Fund Factories and the remaining 9 were privately owned. Twenty-four worked during the year as compared with 26 in the previous year. The Heavy Repair Workshop was closed down in the middle of November 1934. The number of operatives employed in factories decreased during the year from 1,312 to 1,099 ; the reduction being mainly in the number of persons employed in the ordnance factories, which was 457 compared with 622 in the previous year. All the operatives employed in factories during the year were males. No women or children were employed as the cotton ginning factories, where this type of labour is normally used, remained closed throughout the year.

Of the 24 factories which worked during the year, 12 were inspected once, 4 twice and 8 remained uninspected. The total number of inspections, therefore, was 20 as compared with 30 in the previous year. The water-supply, lighting, ventilation and general sanitary conditions in all factories were found to be satisfactory.

The cost of skilled labour decreased slightly during the year while the cost of unskilled labour remained steady. The general health of factory workers was good throughout the year. No outbreak of any epidemic disease was reported. Only one minor accident occurred during the year.

The Government Printing Press, Peshawar, was granted exemption three times during the year in order to meet

the urgent printing work of the Legislative Counncil and the Finance Department.

11. Co-operatives societies

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Chapter X—Production and Distribution

remaining 18, 5 are thrift societies, 5 better living societies, and 4 are for consolidation of holdings. Two societies, the Municipal Board Middle School Trift and Savings Society Limited, Haripur, and the Government Employees Thrift and Savings Society, Haripur, have been cancelled during the year.

The staff has continued to impart teaching to members of societies during their visits of inspection, but the teaching given by the co-operative staff is not confined to members of societies. It is also extended to all whose ears they can reach in the villages which they visit. Teaching and propaganda are also arranged at fairs and other rural gatherings, outstanding instances during the year being the work done at Mardan and Kohat Fairs. Finally, 16 lectures have been supplied for Broadcasting from the Peshawar Station during the year, and this is perhaps the beginning of the dissemination of teaching over an even wider area than before.

There are 3 central banks financing societies in the Province. The following figures show the position of these institutions :—

	1934	1935
Working capital	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Owned capital*	8·06	8·70
Investments in Government securities	·80	·85
Deposits of—	1·27	1·38
(a) Individuals	5·27	5·26
(b) Societies	·75	·76

* Include share capital, reserves and undistributed profit. The last mentioned totals Rs. 123.

Chapter X—Production and Distribution

Working capital has increased by Rs. 64,000 as follows :—

	Rs.
Owned capital ...	5,000
Investments ...	11,000
Borrowing from the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank and Bankers ...	48,000

For owned capital the prescribed standard is 8½ per cent. of the total working capital. The present owned capital is just short of 10 per cent. of working capital.

Rates of interest at the end of the year were :—

	Lending rates charged to societies	Borrowing rates allowed on fixed deposits
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Hazara	7	3
Mardan... ...	7	4
Dera Ismail Khan	8	3 to 3½

The first two banks reduced their lending rate by 1 per cent. during the year. Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan Central Banks decreased their borrowing rates by ½ per cent. and Mardan Central Bank by 1 per cent.

Profit for the year is Rs. 13,151. Hazara Central Bank's profit is Rs. 8,863, Mardan Central Bank's Rs. 3,084 and Dera Ismail Khan's Rs. 1,204. These figures are satisfactory. The Hazara Central Bank's dividend for the three years ended 1933-34 averages 5.7 per cent. Mardan and Dera Ismail Khan Central Banks being new, are not in a position to declare dividends until their owned funds are much stronger.

Working expenses in proportion to working capital are as follows :—

Hazara Central Bank ...	0.6 per cent.
Mardan Central Bank ...	0.7 per cent.
Dera Ismail Khan Central Bank ...	1.3 per cent.

remaining 18, 5 are thrift societies, 5 better living societies, and 4 are for consolidation of holdings. Two societies, the Municipal Board Middle School Trift and Savings Society Limited, Haripur, and the Government Employees Thrift and Savings Society, Haripur, have been cancelled during the year.

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	Rs.
Owned capital ...	5,000
Investments ...	11,000
Borrowing from the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank and Bankers ...	48,000

For owned capital the prescribed standard is $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total working capital. The present owned capital is just short of 10 per cent. of working capital.

Rates of interest at the end of the year were :—

	Lending rates charged to societies	Borrowing rates allowed on fixed deposits
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Dera Ismail Khan Central Bank ...	1.3 per cent.

The last-mentioned bank was registered on the 8th March, 1934, and expenses at the beginning are always heavy. These may be considered as reasonably low.

Loans to societies—

	Principal	Interest
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Amount on loan at the beginning of the year ..	5·23	0·08
Amount lent during the year	1·55	...
Balance due at the end of the year	5·72	0·12

The banks have worked well during the year and are giving every help to societies ; in no instance has a loan been refused, which the society's financial position warranted.

12. Agricultural credit societies—

The number of these societies is now 470 as compared with 408 last year and membership has increased from 9,579 to 11,241. The average membership is now a fraction under 24 members per society. One thousand and twenty-nine new members joined the old societies during the year compared with 731 last year. Two hundred and forty-six voluntary withdrawals are reported, among the reasons for these withdrawals being the refusal of loans for objects of doubtful utility and the strictness with which the committee of certain societies held their members to the observance of the model by-laws.

13. Loans—

The amount advanced during the year and the total of loan at the end of the year both show an increase, but the average indebtedness per member has decreased. The

figures are :—

	Rs.
Amount advanced during the year compared with Rs. 1.718 lakhs last year ...	2.16 lakhs.
Amount of loan at the end of the year compared with Rs. 6.94 lakhs ...	7.79 lakhs.
Indebtedness per member compared with Rs. 72 ...	69

The average indebtedness per member shows an increase in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts, but this is only due to the larger proportion there of new societies ; the total indebtedness in districts of the Southern Circle is still considerably less than in Peshawar and Hazara.

As was the case last year, the greater part of loans advanced has been for cattle, with buildings as the next most important item. A satisfactory feature has been the increase of loans devoted to productive purposes and the decrease for unproductive purposes, the latter being particularly marked in loans for payment of debt.

The percentage of principal recovery to the amount of loan at the beginning of the year is 19 per cent., the same figure as last year.

14. Consolidation of holdings—

Three new consolidation of holdings societies were registered in Bannu Tahsil and work was carried on there during the year and in five villages in the Swabi Tahsil. The total of societies in the Province is now 16. Total area re-partitioned during the year was 6,732 acres. The outturn per Sub-Inspector in the Swabi Tahsil was 991 acres compared with 643 acres last year ; in the Southern Circle the outturn is 594 acres. Cost per acre in the Northern Circle has decreased from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 1-5-0 ; in the Southern Circle the cost is Rs. 3-1-0. Special mention may be made of the transformation brought about in Kotla Allah Dad Khan and Hassan Khel in the Bannu Tahsil where 84 blocks have been reduced to four and the average size of block increased from 3 kanals, 6 marlas to 69 kanals.

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15. Sale societies and commission shops—

The only registered sale society was Sheikh Mohammadi Co-operative Sale Society, which was organised for the sale of grapes. This society receives the support of the Director of Agriculture who supplied a Marketing Officer and staff to organise the sale of their produce. At the same time the produce of others in the neighbourhood, who were not members of the sale society, was also attracted and handled. Four hundred and twenty-seven maunds and 20 seers of grapes were marked of a total value of Rs. 3,271. A sale society was also organised in the Swabi Tahsil for the sale of barley and 2 more in the Mardan Tahsil. Another sale society which had been organised and was not yet recognised during the year was the Peshawar Vale Fruit Growers' Association with its headquarters at Mardan and its area of supervision the Mardan Sub-Division and the Charsadda Tahsil. The operations of this society were not altogether fortunate and resulted in considerable loss to their members.

16. Litigation and arbitration—

There is nothing of interest to report under this head. Sparing use has again been made of arbitration against members, persuasion being used except in obstinate cases. The total number of cases referred to arbitration during the year was 167 compared with 200 cases last year; the amount involved in these references was Rs. 26,181-4-6, compared with Rs. 27,625 in the previous year.

The full programme of audit and inspection was again carried out, the number of societies due for audit being 464, and all of them being audited; in addition 79 underwent pre-audit. Four hundred and eighty-six societies were inspected.

17. Irrigation—

The area irrigated during the year by the Lower Swat, Upper Swat and Kabul River Canals was 409,572 as compared with the preceding triennial average of 393,066 acres; the area matured by the three canals was 383,566 acres as compared with the preceding triennial average of 360,082 acres.

18. Lower Swat Canal—

The area irrigated by the Lower Swat Canal was 155,753 acres as compared with the average of 154,986 acres for the preceding 3 years. Water rates were remitted on 8,118 acres. The working of the canal as judged by actual realisations resulted in a profit of 9.7 per cent. on the capital invested as against 9.5 per cent. in the previous year. The profit as judged by the assessment was 9.5 per cent.

19. Kabul River Canal—

On the Kabul River Canal the area irrigated was 49,674 acres as compared with an average of 47,838 for the previous three years. Water rates were remitted on 4,885 acres. The working of the canal showed a profit of 3.7 per cent. on the capital invested as against a loss of 3.8 per cent. in the previous year. As judged by the actual assessment the profit was 2.7 per cent.

20. Upper Swat Canal—

The area irrigated during the year was 204,145 acres as against an average of 190,243 acres for the previous three years. Water rates were remitted on 13,003 acres. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,83,290. As judged by assessment the year's working resulted in a profit of 1.3 per cent. on the capital invested compared with 1.4 per cent. last year while actual realisations showed a profit of 1.2 per cent.

21. Buildings and roads, Cis-Border—

The execution of all work under the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads—Cis-Border, was carried out by the Provincial Public Works Department as in the last year.

22. Buildings—

The most important works under this head undertaken during the year were :—

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The most important works undertaken during the year were :—

(i) The construction of bungalows for officers at Peshawar. The work of constructing four flats was started and a total sum of Rs. 71,909 was incurred against an allotment of Rs. 70,000.

(ii) The construction of a new Court House and offices at Tank was started and a total sum of Rs. 18,515 was incurred against an allotment of Rs. 22,000.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 10,000 was made available by re-appropriation during the year and the construction of a Police Station at Lora was started, but could not be completed as it was sanctioned late in the year. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 9,934.

(iv) The construction of the Government High School, Hangu, which was started and an expenditure of Rs. 38,175 was incurred against an allotment of Rs. 35,000.

(v) The construction of a bungalow for the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, which was started and completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 12,415 against an allotment of Rs. 13,000.

(vi) The construction of buildings for the Public Works Department at Bannu, which was started and an expenditure of Rs. 62,267 was incurred against an allotment of Rs. 67,000.

23. Communications—

The construction of the bridge over the Swat River was carried on and a further sum of Rs. 8,249 was expended. The construction of a reinforced concrete bridge and approach road to Muda Wear Bridge was started and completed at a cost of Rs. 16,069 against an allotment of Rs. 28,000.

The work of constructing a bridge over Dowa Khwar was started and an expenditure of Rs. 15,011 was incurred against an allotment of Rs. 15,000.

24. Road Development Fund—

The following works were carried out by the Provincial

Public Works Department during the year under report and an expenditure of Rs. 2,65,112 was incurred :—

	Rs.
(1) Umarzai-Akhundheri - Amirabad-Harichand Road ...	363
(2) Tapla Bridge ...	77,681
(3) Khaki Bridge ...	45,774
(4) Khaki-Oghi Road ...	62,392
(5) Bridge over the Ichhar Nala ...	23,815
(6) Stabilisation of the Peshawar Chigrimitti Road ...	19,629
(7) Tapla-Darband Road ...	2,001
(8) Bridge over the Chamba Nala ...	6,500
(9) Stabilisation of the Yar Hussan-Manki Road ...	3,104
(10) Nowshera-Charsadda Road ...	12,909
(11) Bridges on the Swabi-Topi Road ...	10,944

In addition to the above the following works were carried out by the Military Engineering Services and an expenditure of Rs. 9,326 was incurred :—

Katlang ...	353
(1) Hathian-Lundkhwar Road, viâ	
(2) Rajjar - Khanmahi - Saroshah-Takht-i-Bhai Road ...	3
(3) Gulabad-Shankargarh Road ...	46
(4) Adina-Yar Hussain-Lahor-Manki Road ...	2,609
(5) Mardan-Katlang Road ...	433
(6) Nowshera-Charsadda Road ...	494
(7) Ambar-Topi Road ...	664
(8) Chaba-Mian Gujjar-Jala Bela Agra-Charsadda Road ...	1,428
(9) Charsadda-Tarnab Road ...	3
(10) Akbarpura-Dilazak Road ...	1,169
(11) Pabbi-Mohib Banda Road ...	233
(12) Umarzai-Akhundheri - Amirabad-Harichand Road ...	1,891

(i) The construction of bungalows for officers at Peshawar. The work of constructing four flats was started and a total sum of Rs. 71,909 was incurred against an allotment of Rs. 70,000.

(ii) The construction of a new Court House and offices at Tank was started and a total sum of Rs. 18,515 was incurred against an allotment of Rs. 22,000.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 10,000 was made available by re-appropriation during the year and the construction of a Police Station at Lora was started, but could not be completed as it was sanctioned late in the year. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 9,934.

(iv) The construction of the Government High School, Hangu, which was started and an expenditure of Rs. 38,175 was incurred against an allotment of Rs. 35,000.

(v) The construction of a bungalow for the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, which was started and completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 12,415 against an allotment of Rs. 13,000.

(vi) The construction of buildings for the Public Works Department at Bannu, which was started and an expenditure of Rs. 62,267 was incurred against an allotment of Rs. 67,000.

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The construction of the bridge over the Swat River was carried on and a further sum of Rs. 8,249 was expended. The construction of a reinforced concrete bridge and approach road to Muda Wear Bridge was started and completed at a cost of Rs. 16,069 against an allotment of Rs. 28,000.

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(9) Stabilisation of the Yar Hussan-Manki Road ...	3,104
(10) Nowshera-Charsadda Road ...	12,909
(11) Bridges on the Swabi-Topi Road	10,944

In addition to the above the following works were carried out by the Military Engineering Services and an expenditure of Rs. 9,326 was incurred :—

Katlang ...	353
(1) Hathian-Lundkhwar Road, viâ	
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(11) Pabbi-Mohib Banda Road ...	233
(12) Umarzai-Akhundheri - Amirabad-Harichand Road ...	1,891

The total expenditure during the year under Road Development was Rs. 2,74,438 against an allotment of Rs. 2,76,591.

25. Buildings and roads—Trans-Border—

The execution of all public works in the North-West Frontier Province (Agencies) was carried out by the Military Engineering Services as has been the case in the past.

26. Buildings—

No major works were carried out during the year.

27. Communications—

The project estimate amounting to Rs. 1,48,709 for the construction of a bridge over the Tochi River at Boya was sanctioned in the course of the year, and progress was also made with the construction of the re-inforced cement concrete vibro pile bridge. The Balambat Bridge over the Panjkora River was completed during the year.

28. Miscellaneous—

The construction of Ali Masjid-Chora and Kot-Loi Agra roads was started.

29. Kohat Mines Division—

The gross revenue of the Division amounted to Rs. 8,29,995 as compared with Rs. 8,85,322 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 55,327 can only be ascribed to a smaller demand for salt in the Kohat District and in Thal for Afghanistan. The expenditure of the Division exclusive of Treaty payments amounted to Rs. 1,58,825 as compared with Rs. 1,51,538 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 7,287 is attributed to the posting of an extra Superintendent and an Inspector in leave vacancies and to the purchase of more clothing during the year. Treaty payments amounted to Rs. 50,703-0-6 and a balance of Rs. 323-4-6 was still unpaid at the end of the year. The percentage of charges other than Treaty pay-

ments as against revenue was 19.1 as compared with 17.1 last year.

The opening balance of salt in store was 90,000 maunds and the quantity excavated during the course of the year was 530,050 maunds as compared with 562,119 maunds in the previous year. The total quantity of salt thus available for issue was 620,050 maunds of which 533,050 maunds were issued leaving a closing balance of 87,000 maunds in hand.

A sum of Rs. 1,687 was spent on the general upkeep of the cart road at Jatta during the year. No remetalling was carried out owing to financial stringency.

Two new exposures were discovered during the year in Karak Circle. There were 51 cases of damage to outcrops during the year against 36 in the previous year. Of the 51 cases, 12 were in Jatta, 14 in Bahadur Khel and 25 in Karak Circle. The total quantity of salt removed was 96 maunds, of which 79 maunds were rocksalt and 17 maunds brine salt. The increase in the number of cases over those of the previous year is due to the abandonment of certain guardposts, two of which will be re-built this year.

There were 22 seizures against 23 in the previous year. Forty-seven persons were arrested for smuggling salt, of whom 12 were released departmentally, 29 were convicted and punished with fines and imprisonment and 6 were acquitted.

There were no raids of any importance from over the border. The free concession was still in force in the Jatta and Karak Circles.

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The total expenditure during the year under Road Development was Rs. 2,74,438 against an allotment of Rs. 2,76,591.

25. Buildings and roads—Trans-Border—

The execution of all public works in the North-West Frontier Province (Agencies) was carried out by the Military Engineering Services as has been the case in the past.

26. Buildings—

No major works were carried out during the year.

27. Communications—

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